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LOCAL NOTICES.

No Scale better than Keeler's.

PITTSBURGH, December 24, 1869.

Mr. J. S. Keeler:

SIR:—The ten ton scale set by you in our works, nearly six years ago, has been in almost daily use and has proved almost perfect. It has not cost us one cent for repairs, has not failed for a moment to weigh correctly, turns with a few ounces of weight on the platforms, and seems likely to last for many years longer. We could know no more about a scale than yours. Respectfully, JAS. THORN & CO.

Help for the Perplexed.

Christmas is almost upon us, and, from our knowledge of human nature, together with some trifling experience we have had in times past, we venture to say that in this great city there are thousands of individuals of the Van Twiller type of humanity, who, doubting between the beauty of one thing and the fitness of another, have not yet supplied themselves with the Christmas gifts they intend or mean to bestow. To those kindly, but irresolute persons, we have information to impart—advice to give. First, then, Mr. C. Terbeyden, manufacturing jeweller of No. 10 Smithfield street, has just received a splendid lot of precious stones, gems, every description; solitaire diamonds, corals and vases, rings and pins, everything. In short, in the jewelry line and in the most varied style. To our timid young friends who contemplate sacrificing themselves on the Hymenial altar, but don't just know what to get the bride and are afraid to inquire, we whisper that Terbeyden has a beautiful assortment of eighteen karat wedding rings on hand, or he will manufacture the article to order if desired, and "no questions asked." Now, one word to the unsupplied in go to Terbeyden's, and you cannot fail to be suited. He has also on hand an elegant assortment of watches, ranging in price from $25 to $45 and up to $150, everything, in fact, that could be desired in his line.

A Certain Remedy.

Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures catarrh and colds in the head. Sold by Jos. Fleming, 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

The People

Have been so much imposed upon by several worthless Sarsaparillas, that we are glad to be able to recommend a preparation which can be depended on as containing the virtues of that invaluable medicine, and is worthy of the public confidence. Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla will when anything can cure the diseases that require an alterative medicine. TTHS

Never Say Dye or "Not a Dye."

Ring for Phalon's Vitalia for Restoring Color to the Hair. Examine it, you will find it clear; shake it, you will see that it has no sediment; apply it to your hand, and it will not stain; it teaches, if gray or grizzled, and the color they wore before they faded will return to them. TTHS

At 100 Wood Street,

Can be found the latest designs, plain, elaborate and elegant patterns, of silver plated ware. R. E. Breed & Co.

Save Money

By advertising judiciously through Messrs. Griffin & Hoffman, advertising agents, 27 St. Paul street, Baltimore. Send for estimates and information. They furnish copies of all papers for which they contract regularly during the period of said contracts, without extra charge. Pittsburgh references: Jno. D. Scully, Cashier First National Bank, and T. B. Young & Co. tf

R. E. Breed & Co.

Have the latest designs of silver plated ware Call and examine their variety, at 100 Wood street.

R. L. Fahnestock's Lung Syrup.

A scientific preparation put up in a neat and attractive style. It may be administered with safety to delicate persons and children. If it does not give satisfaction after a fair trial the money will be refunded. Price 25c, 50c, and $1. Sold by all druggists. tf

Kenwood's Boarding School for Boys New Brighton, Penna.

A new session will begin Tuesday, January 4th, 1870. TTSS

China Ware.

A large assortment of dinner setting every variety of recent patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Silver Plated Ware.

The latest designs, plain, elaborate and elegant patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Aniline Dyes.

We have just received a large invoice of these dyes, comprising all the popular colors, including Solferina, blue and green and are prepared to sell them very cheap.

McCLAREN & McKENNAN,
Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

W. D. Duffey,

Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

China Ware.

The newest patterns; elegant tea sets; an unlimited assortment of every article of China ware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

The Daily Commercial.

THE whole number of negro schools of every description in the South is 5,451, with 9,501 teachers and 256,333 scholars. Of these, 3,314 schools are regularly reported, with 201,253 scholars, of which 151,399 can read. The progress sustains wholly, or in part, 1,581; own 759 buildings themselves, and are furnished 772 buildings by the Bureau. In the last year Virginia has gained 69 schools, North Carolina, 85 schools, with 3,399 pupils; Georgia, 105 schools, with 4,527 pupils; Mississippi, 57 schools, with 2,973 pupils; and Tennessee, 95 schools, with 4,943 pupils. The other southern States show increase, but not so much. Alabama is behind all.

THE English people are not a little gratified that they are to have an improvement in the matter of sausages. Hitherto when they made a mess of the linky business they could not be certain that they were not eating—but let that pass. It is sufficient to say that a plan has been started in Melbourne for converting kangaroo meat into sausages for the London market, and henceforward the Melbourne sausage will be added to roly-poly pudding, as articles of food which like Artemus Ward, we may feel confidently assisting. Some of the timid Britons insinuate a gentle doubt whether kangaroo flesh will prove palatable to the human palate; but such considerations are of little consequence if the eater may only be certain that he gets what he has bargained for.

Improvement of Meadows.

Now that the farming season is in a measure closed, it is a good time, perhaps, for farmers to cast about and see by what means they can improve their meadow lands. Farmers should not be satisfied with a meadow that yields not a ton of hay to the acre, when a little outlay in labor and manure at this season would enable them another year to cut twice that quantity from the same amount of land. If the purpose of encouraging any effort that may be made in this direction, I will state two experiments made on the Community domain within the past two years.

The first in order was an experiment on a portion of a cedar-swamp meadow, that had several years previously been cleared of stumps and roots, and thoroughly drained. The meadow contains twelve or fifteen acres, and the soil is composed principally of swamp muck, from one to five feet in depth. Although the land had been partially cultivated, and that it seeded two or three times, the grass soon failed, especially on parts where the muck was deepest, being disgraced by a growth of swamp vines and weeds.

On considering in what way the land could be improved, it was suggested that a top dressing of sand and loam would be beneficial, as the land being made up of vegetable matter to a considerable depth, it needed an admixture of a soil containing silica, &c. Accordingly, late in the fall of 187, after the ground had become frozen, the work was commenced by carting sandy loam from a knoll near by and covering a plot of an acre or more where the grass was nearly gone to the depth of three or four inches. The next spring the ground was thoroughly harrowed, and seeded to herd's grass and redtop. Being absent, I did not have an opportunity of witnessing the result until the present season, at the time of cutting (July, 1869,) when on the piece thus dressed the timothy and redtop stood nearly waist high, and it was judged would yield at the rate of two tons or more to the acre; and a permanent turf seemed to have been secured.

Last fall we tried another experiment on a piece of upland mowing of ten or twelve acres, on which the grass seemed to be so nearly run out that breaking was thought to be the only remedy. But having already as much land under the plow as was desirable, it was decided to try top-dressing. Accordingly, at about this season of the year the entire surface of the piece was liberally dressed with a compost of cow manure and swamp muck, that had been prepared during the previous year. The result proved satisfactory. We this year cut our best and heaviest grass from this piece of mowing.

The success in these experiments has been the means of prompting us to do more in this direction. Accordingly a still larger piece of meadow land has already been dressed this season. On lands that are much sloping and liable to wash, it might be well to defer the operation of top dressing until spring. But on comparatively level land we think fall the best time. Also land that is intended for spring crops should, if possible, be manured in the fall or during winter.—*The Circular.*

POMP OF ROYALTY.

Fuss and Nonsense at Rome by the Catholic Powers.

To give some idea of the pomp still maintained here by the representatives of the great Catholic Powers—France, Spain and Austria—on public occasions it will suffice to describe the train with which Count Trautmansdorf proceeded to the Vatican to present the credentials, on the morning of the 29th, in public form, having already privately presented them in private form, be it observed, exactly a year ago. First came a detachment of dragoons, then, in gaudy liveries, the servants of the Ambassador's suite, on foot, followed by the latter's own coachman and footman, also on foot, carrying his official cushions and umbrella. In the first carriage was the counsellor of Legation and an attache with the credential letters from his Apostolic Majesty of Austria. In the second the Ambassador, with Monsignor Nardi, Auditor of the Rota Tribunal for Austria, sitting opposite him; the equerries and the dean of the servants walked by the carriage doors. In the third carriage came three chamberlains of the legation, Counts Blome, Revertera and Zaluski. In the fourth two chamberlains and one steward of the Embassy; in the fifth three counts and one baron, attaches to the Embassy; in the sixth the noble staff of the antechamber; in the seventh and eighth the officers of the Ambassador's household. All these carriages were escorted by dragoons. Five ecclesiastical equipages followed—those of the Austrian Cardinals Rauscher, Von Schwarzenberg, De Silvestri, Hanenberg, Hohenlohe, and Monsignor Sardi. Another detachment of dragoons closed the pageant.—*Rome Letter to N. Y. Herald.*

Pier, Bannels & Co's

Oregon Brewery is on Stevenson street, near Pennsylvania avenue. Send there your orders for Cream Ale, and it will be delivered to you in any part of the city, Allegheny or Birmingham, or shipped promptly by rail or boat. tf

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

EDWIN M. STANTON

The Great War Minister Dead!

The Sad Event Caused by Congestion of the Heart—His Closing Moments Calm and Peaceful—The Funeral to Take Place on Monday—Orders of President Grant and Members of the Cabinet—The Departments Draped in Mourning and to be Closed on Monday—Tokens of Respect for the Memory of Deceased in the Principal Cities.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 24, 1869, 10:30 A. M.

Ex-Secretary Stanton died suddenly this morning, from congestion of the heart. He had been more than usually unwell for the past week, but nobody thought the matter serious till two hours before his death. Surgeon General Barnes was immediately called, but could do nothing. During the last half hour he was speechless and unconscious.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 24, 1869.

The joyousness of this Christmas season is turned to sadness for many hearts by reason of the death of ex-Secretary Stanton. He made a name for severity and brusqueness while in the War Department, but in private life he was one of the kindest and best of men. He showed the rough side of his character to disloyalty and indecision and worthlessness, but he was a patient and sincere friend, and in social and fireside relations was gentle as a woman. To see him at the War Office in troublous times was one thing; to see him in his own home, and surrounded by his family, was always a delight and a comfort. Doubtless there will be those to speak of him as cruel and implacable. Possibly they knew something of the Secretary, but assuredly they never knew anything of the man. He broke down under the great labors of the war. The long period of rest that he required three years ago, was, through the base political treachery of Andrew Johnson, denied to him. He could die at his post, if need be, but he could not desert the country in her peril. For some years he has been afflicted with asthma, which, to a certain extent, impaired his activity, though it did not touch his powers of mind. Last summer he visited New England, hoping that its bracing air would her mountains. The climate of the interior was not good for him, and he subsequently became the guest of the Hon. Samuel Hooper at a seaside place on Cape Cod. A month of ocean breezes helped him, and he returned to Washington with his health considerably improved.

The terrible anxieties of six years had, however, undermined his constitution, and for the last eight or ten weeks his friends have lived between the hope of life and the fear of death. At times he was able to go about his business for a few days, and at other times he has been closely confined to his bed and room. Three weeks ago yesterday and to-day, he argued a case before the Supreme Court. Since that time he has not left his home. Last Sunday he kept his bed till afternoon, but happened to be up when the President and Vice President called in the evening to tender him the place on the Supreme Bench. He thought himself improving then, and modestly expressed the hope and desire that he might render the country some further service. He was able to see friends who called during the last three days to congratulate him on his well deserved appointment, and the manner of his promotion and the circumstances connected upon his confirmation were undoubtedly a great source of pleasure and satisfaction. He lived long enough to see that the nation was heartily grateful for his labors in its behalf, and then, like Lincoln, was struck down in the hour of victory. His condition last night was much worse, such as it had been for a fortnight, and no unusual anxiety or fears were felt on his account. The family were aroused about one o'clock this morning, to find that the disease had taken a new and alarming turn. Surgeon General Barnes was at once called, but could do little for his relief, and he rapidly fell away from life, dying about three o'clock from congestion of the heart, surrounded by all the members of his family. The news of his death was a great shock to the city, and at first few persons would believe the report. His closing moments were calm and peaceful, and for the last half hour or so he was speechless.

The funeral will take place from his home on Monday at noon. The arrangements are in charge of Mr. Hooper, one of his most intimate friends. The exercises are, by Mrs. Stanton's wish, to be as simple as possible, and there will be nothing of public ceremony. The body has been laid out in the chamber where he died, and none but friends will see it till Monday. It is to be buried at Oak Hill, in Georgetown.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, December 24.

EX-Secretary of War, Justice E. M. Stanton, died this morning at three o'clock, of congestion of the heart. Mr. Stanton has been confined to the house for about a week. The President and Vice President called on him last Sunday, his fifty-fourth birthday, when the former tendered to him his appointment as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, for which Mr. Stanton expressed his gratitude and acceptance. Yesterday Mr. Stanton conversed a good deal, but to-day he was not alarmed as to the fatal result, as he had appareantly been in a worse condition previously. Shortly after midnight last night symptoms became alarming. Surgeon General Barnes was present on his accustomed visit, but could render no assistance to relieve him. Dr. Starkie, of the Church of the Epiphany, Reverend Mr. Sunderland, also announced, but shortly afterward the sufferer lost his consciousness, and in about an hour became wholly one. The pulsations of his heart ceased for a few seconds, and then returned. His breathing being very feeble. It was not until half an hour before his death that his family would realize he was dying. About 3 o'clock, he expired, quietly breathing away without a struggle. A solemn hush in his last moments fell on his family, consisting of Mrs. Stanton, his eldest son, Edwin L. Stanton, Ellis, his eldest daughter, about twelve years of age, and Jessie, his youngest child, aged five years.

His mother is living in Ohio, and a telegram was sent her this morning. A large number of prominent citizens and persons holding high official positions called to-day at the late residence of the deceased, some being unable to gain admittance on account of the crowd, and sudden, until they had satisfied themselves by personal inquiry.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
WASHINGTON, December 24, 1869. }

The following announcement of the death of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton is published by direction of the President. HAMILTON FISH.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 24, 1869. }

The painful duty devolves upon the President of announcing to the people of the United States the death of one of its most distinguished citizens and faithful public servants, Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, which occurred in this city at an early hour this morning. He was distinguished in the councils of the nation during the entire period of its recent struggle for national existence; first as Attorney General, then as Secretary of War. He was unceasing in his labors, and the great responsibilities necessary for his country's success; respected by all good men and feared by wrong doers. In life and death the bar, the bench and the nation sustain a great loss, which will be universally felt. As a mark of respect to his memory it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several departments at Washington, be draped in mourning, and that all business be suspended on the day of the funeral.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT,

DEPARTMENTAL ORDERS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 24, 1869. }

Pursuant to the President's order of this date, the Department of State will be draped in mourning, and all business suspended on Monday next, the 27th inst., the day of the funeral of the late Hon. Edwin M. Stanton.

[Signed] HAMILTON FISH,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 24, 1869. }

In obedience to the order of the President, and as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Hon. E. M. Stanton, the distinguished Secretary of War during nearly the entire period of the recent rebellion, a faithful public officer, and true patriot, this Department, and the Custom Houses throughout the country will be closed on Monday, the 27th inst., the day of the funeral. On that day the flags of the revenue service will be placed half-mast, and the Treasury Department be draped in mourning.

[Signed] WM. A. RICHARDSON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, December 24, 1869. }

The following order has been received from the President of the United States:

The eminent ability of the late secretary of War, his splendid acquirements, his firm patriotism and his sturdy devotion to duty in the most trying hour of the Republic, when many others faltered, have commanded the admiration of the country, while his management of this Department during the days when a man of determined energy and will was demanded, have never been by any one excelled or equalled in administration. It is ordered that the offices connected with the Department of War be closed in mourning for a period of thirty days, and all business suspended therein on the day of the funeral; that on the first day after the receipt of this order at each military post fifteen guns be fired, at sunrise, and every half hour thereafter, commencing at meridian.

[Signed] W. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, December 24, 1869. }

By order of the President, in memory of the late Hon. E. M. Stanton, at one time Attorney General of the United States, and then the Secretary for the Department of War, this office will be draped in mourning, and will be closed during the day of the funeral ceremonies shall be solemnized.

[Signed] GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Acting Attorney General.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, December 23, 1869. }

It is with deep regret that the Secretary of the Navy announces to the navy and marine corps the death in this city, at an early hour this morning, of Hon. E. M. Stanton, who had served the nation in various positions of honor and dignity, and especially with marked distinction and ability as Secretary for the Department of War during the most successful struggle for the maintenance of the Union. As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Navy Department will be draped in mourning, and will be closed on the day of the funeral.

[Signed] GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

THE REMAINS IN STATE.

The body is laid out in the front room on the second floor of his late residence, the room in which he died, and is attired in a plain black dress suit. The arrangements for the funeral are under the direction of Hon. Samuel Hooper, of Massachusetts, an intimate friend of the family, and the ceremonies will take place at the house of the deceased on Monday at noon. The remains will be interred at Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, where Mr. Stanton has a lot, and where one of his children is buried. The body will remain in the apartment where it is now laid out until next Monday morning, when it will be brought into the parlor. Until that time, none but the immediate family and friends of the deceased can be admitted to view the remains. The coffin will be a plain one, covered with black cloth, and handsomely trimmed with silver. Mrs. Stanton has requested that the funeral be as quiet and unostentatious as possible, therefore the body will remain in possession of the family at the residence of the deceased.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

United Senators are requested to meet at the United States Senate Chamber, reading room (to-day (Saturday) at 10 o'clock A. M., to make arrangements with reference to the funeral of Hon. E. M. Stanton. A meeting of the City Council will be held to-morrow to take orders with reference to the funeral.

DEPARTMENTS DRAPED IN MOURNING.

All the department buildings are draped in mourning.

THE SUPREME BENCH.

The Justices of the supreme Court now in Washington, Chief Justice Chase, Justices Clifford, Swayne, Miller and Field, before present, had a conference this morning with a view to take charge of the funeral of Mr. Stanton, but on consultation with Secretary Belknap, it was thought most appropriate that the funeral services should be under the control of the Department of War.

THE PALL BEARERS.

The pall bearers of the late Secretary Stanton will be General Belknap and Mr. Cresswell, representing the Cabinet; Senators Sumner and Carpenter, Associate Justice Swayne of the United States Supreme Court, and Chief Justice Cartter of this District, Surgeon General Barnes, Adjutant General Townsend, United States District Attorney Pierrepont of New York, General T. T. Eckert and two members of the House of Representatives yet to be selected.

THE FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE PRESIDENT.

The *Star* says the death of Mr. Stanton was first announced to the President, who was walking on Pennsylvania avenue at the time, by Senator Conkling, who was on his way to the mark was one of surprise, and when assured of the fact, his head dropped upon his breast, and he showed much emotion.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24.

Flags are at half-mast in the Supreme Hall and other public buildings and on on many private residences in respect to the memory of ex-Secretary Stanton.

NEW YORK, December 24.—The flags on most of the public buildings are at half-mast in respect to the memory of the late Secretary Stanton.

The flags on the Astor House, Union League Club, and other buildings were at half mast this afternoon in honor of ex-Secretary Stanton.

ST. LOUIS, December 24.—All the steamers at this port and public offices in the city had flags at half mast to-day in honor of Edwin M. Stanton.

WASHINGTON, December 24.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

By direction of the President, Brevet Brig. Gen. Daniel Tyler, Colonel 1st Cav. Capt. U. S. assigned to duty in Washington. The following changes in stations and officers of the pay department have been made: Brevet Lieut. Col. Ingersoll, recently mustered out as pay-master in the Department of Louisiana; Brevet Lieut. Col. George F. Febiger, relieved from duty as chief pay master in the Department of Cumberland, and assigned as chief of the Department of Louisiana, relieving Col. Augustus P. Seward is assigned to duty as chief paymaster in the Department of Cumberland.

TO BE REIMBURSED.

The President has signed the bill passed by Congress to reimburse Capt. Smith and local owners of steamboats and other vessels taken up by the United States during the late war. The claims under the bill amount to $400,000.

CLAIMS AGAINST MEXICO.

The Secretary of State has issued notice that the time for presenting claims before the Mexican Republic of Mexico before the Mexican Commission now sitting in Washington will expire on the 31st of December, 1869, no good cause for extension be shown to the satisfaction of the commission.

CUBA.

Resume of the Situation on the Island—Execution of Insurgents—Cuban Conspirators Sent to Spain.

NEW YORK, December 24.—The *La Revolution*, the Cuban organ here, gives an account of the attempt of the United States at mediation between Spain and Cuba, and the main features of which are already known. A portion of the statement is of interest. It states, however, that about the 1st of September, in the Cabinet council, it was decided to give Spain ten days in which to accept or refuse the proposal of the United States. In the case of a refusal, as was considered probable proclamation recognizing Cuba as a belligerent would be issued on the 11th of September—the President announcing that to be his decision. This information is also contained in the documents sent to the Senate on Monday.

Havana letters say the Spaniards shot seven prisoners in Pinar del Rio, and that some fifty more were under arrest for complicity in the Gaines killing of two volunteers, which, it was asserted, was part of a conspiracy to shoot and rob all Spaniards.

Count Valmaseda has written to General de Rodas asking to be relieved of command, because he says the men sent to him from Havana are useless, and that the whole of the insurrection is confirmed, it is said, the Captain General in the belief that it is shared by many, that there is a conspiracy on foot to displace him. It is not probable the request will be complied with, as the name selected by De Rodas is growing stronger every day.

From Puerto Principe intelligence comes that 2,000 Spanish soldiers died in the month of October of disease. They garrisoned Nuevitas and Puerto Principe.

HAVANA, December 24.—A quantity of arms and ammunition intended for the Cuban insurgent forces were found yesterday on the plantation of Don Lamar, near Matanzas. The commander of the Spanish forces immediately assembled a court martial, which tried Lamar and found the guilty of treason. Lamar was executed to-day. Miguel Acosta, one of the leaders of the insurgents, has been executed. A large number of Cubans who have been arrested for conspiracy against the Spanish Government are now undergoing trial, were to-day sent to Spain by order of Captain General De Rodas.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Important Changes in Canada Railways —Difficulty Between the Missouri, Pacific and Missouri River Railroads—Shipments of Railroad Iron West—Railroad Litigation.

DETROIT, December 24.—Important changes in the management of the Great Western Railroad in Canada are about to take place, which will virtually place that road under the control of its American connecting lines. The counting directors are now in this country. After thoroughly examining the road they have recently had a meeting with Jas. F. Joy, President of the Michigan Central, and other prominent American railroad men connected with the Central route, the result of which is that Mr. Joy obtains a controlling influence over the affairs of the Great Western, also of the Detroit and Milwaukee, was read is also included in the arrangement. The office of managing director, held by Mr. Swinyard, is abolished, and Wm. K. Muir, present Assistant General Superintendent of the Michigan Central, appointed General Superintendent of the Great Western. He assumes the duties of that office the first of January.

TORONTO, December 24.—A bill to amend the act incorporating the Erie and Niagara Railway Company, and incorporating the Canada and Southern Railroad Company; also, a bill incorporating the Canada Central Mineral and Air Line Company, have passed the Ontario Parliament.

ST. LOUIS, December 24.—A difficulty between the Missouri Pacific and Missouri River Railroads commenced last night by the forcible ejection of operations on the latter road, which runs in connection with the Atlantic and Pacific Leavenworth. The Missouri Pacific Company has withdrawn all their rolling stock to the State line, and the passengers and freight for the East for Leavenworth are to be forwarded over the Kansas Pacific road via Lawrence. The pending settlement of the troubles between the parties interested. There is a rumor that propositions have been made by the North Missouri, Hannibal and St. Joseph, and the Fort Scott and Gulf roads in view of obtaining possession of the Missouri River to run their cars over the Hannibal Bridge instead of the direct to Leavenworth.

CHICAGO, December 24.—Governor Sanders has just purchased nine hundred tons railroad iron for the Omaha and Southwestern road, now being constructed from Omaha to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, and will be shipped in June.

NEW YORK, December 24.—The suit of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad vs. Peterman, came up to-day in the Superior Court on a motion to vacate the writ of arrest against the defendant. On hearing counsel, it was ordered that the motion be denied, with $10 costs.

SURVEYS FOR AN EXTENSIVE BASIN.

Surveyors have been engaged for an immense basin for canal boats on East river, near the battery. It is estimated that it will cost $2,000,000.

Wm. Golden and his son were badly burned to-day in extinguishing a fire at their store, on Park avenue, Hoboken.

BURGLARIZED.

The residence of B. L. Ludington, 59 Lexington avenue, was burglarized and robbed of jewelry and silver plate, amounting to a large amount last night.

POLICEMEN SENTENCED.

Policemen Monaghan and Rooney were yesterday sentenced to the State prison for larceny. They applied to the Supreme Court for a stay of execution and for a writ of error.

CHRISTMAS.

The churches generally have made very extensive preparations for the celebration of Christmas.

STEAMER ARRIVED.

The steamer Westphalia, from Bremen, has arrived.

TILE GALLIER INQUEST.

An inquest in the case of Michael Gallier, which has excited much attention from the alleged attempt of Dr. Weickland to blackmail Mrs. Gallier, on a charge of attempting to induce him to administer poison to her husband was resumed to-day. Dr. Chilton, who made analysis of the stomach failed to detect poison in sufficient quantities to cause death. The inquest on the remains of the deceased came to his death from causes unknown. Mrs. Gallier was thereupon discharged.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, December 24.—Cotton—Net receipts of the week 2,765 bales; total 39,736; exports to Liverpool 24,016; to Havre 4,792; to Hamburg 2,316; to Bremen 2,546; to Barcelona 600; sales 29,950 bales; stock 193,262 bales; middling to-day closed nominal and Braner 31 7/8c for middling; sales for 2,385. Molasses firmer; prime 60@62c. Sugar firm; fair 15@c; prime 17@18c. Other articles unchanged.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Advices from South Amerida.

Proposed Neutrality of the Ocean-Cables—The Times and the Fenians—Test of the Rights of Railway Share Owners—Removal of Arms—In a Gale—Royal Interview—Ecumenical Council—Royal Birth.

Proposed Neutrality of the Cables.

MADRID, December 23.—The Minister of the United States had an interview with the Minister of State yesterday, at which the American proposed neutrality of the telegraph cables was considered.

The "Times" on Fenianism.

LONDON, December 24.—The *Times* in an editorial this morning rejoices that Irish-Americans have abandoned their scheme for forcible establishment of a Republic of Erin, and advises the Irish people themselves to abandon all ideas of republicanism.

A Test Railway Case.

The holders of Erie Railway shares in England have made an arrangements through a committee to test their power of obtaining redress in the courts of the United states.

Interview Between the Emperor of Austria and King of Italy.

PARIS, December 24.—It is now settled that the long expected interview between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Italy will occur on the 15th of January at Ancona. After the interview King Victor Emanuel will visit Vienna in company with the Emperor.

Ecumenical Council.

ROME, December 24.—The result of the vote taken on Monday last in the Ecumenical Council, for the election of twenty-four members of the Commission on Discipline, will be made known at the next regular meeting. It is said three French Bishops will certainly be elected.

Royal Birth.

PARIS, December 24.—The ex-Queen of Naples gave birth to a daughter this morning. At latest accounts both were doing well.

Removal of Arms.

LONDON, December 24.—The government officers have denied that the recent removal of arms at Manchester was designed as a precaution against a Fenian outbreak.

Returned.

The bark Sydenham; Captain Earl, which left London for Quebec on the first of November, has returned leaky, having experienced heavy gales.

Flight of Lopez.

LONDON, December 24.—Rio Janeiro Advices confirm the reports of the flight of Lopez, but nothing is known as to his whereabouts.

The Weather.

LONDON, December 24.—The weather clear, cool and delightful, with a prospect of remaining so during the holidays.

Arrived.

LONDONDERRY, December 24.—The steamship North American, from Portland, arrived yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, December 24.—The steamship Hermann, from New York, has arrived.

London Money Market.

LONDON, December 24, Evening.—Consols for money 93 3/8; for account 93 1/2. American securities quiet; 6s's, 1862, 86 3/4; 6s's, 1865, 87 3/8, 83 3/4; 10-40s, 82 3/4; Eries, 18 1/2; Illinois, 92 3/4; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, December 24.—Markets generally closed. Cotton dull; sales 10,000; middling 12 1/2. Tallow 41s 6d. Manchester market quiet.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, December 24.—Linseed oil petroleum irregular at 1s 7½@1s 8d. Tallow quiet at 4s 3d@4s 6d. Calcutta linseed 59s. Sugar 33s 6d@34s 6d.

Petroleum Markets.

ANTWERP, December 24.—Petroleum firm at 60½ francs.

HAMBURG, December 24.—Petroleum firm at 15 marks 12 schillings.

BREMEN, December 24.—Petroleum firm at 6 thalers 6 groats.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, December 24.—Bourse firm; rentes 72 francs 75 centimes.

Bourse closed firm. Rentes 72 francs 60 centimes.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, December 24.—Cotton opened quiet spot and afloat; spot at 139 francs; afloat 138.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

FRANKFORT, December 24.—United States bonds opened quiet. Five-twenties 91¾.

CONGRESS AND THE COURTS.

The Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court —Questions for the "Judiciary" to Answer.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your paper of this date I see an article under the head of *Congress and the Courts*, signed "Judiciary." In this article the writer attempts to maintain the right of the courts to pronounce the laws of Congress to be unconstitutional when, and only when, he says, from the commencement of our government to the present day," and he might have added, since the days of Runnymede and the Magna Charta. In all our courts, State and Federal,

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1869.

We purpose revising our exchange list on the first of January. Those papers in the interior which have rendered the usual equivalent will be retained on the list, and those which have not will be stricken off.

It is altogether probable that the death of Judge STANTON will be followed by a renwal of the efforts of the friends of Judge STRONG, for his appointment to the vacant seat on the Supreme Bench. That gentleman, after Mr. STANTON, is understood to have stood first, and his chances now may be supposed to be at least good.

SOME of the dispatches speak of "the expected breach between the President and the Senate on the question of Mr. HOAR's confirmation." This is a mere flight of the imagination. General GRANT appreciates his own position and that of the Senate too well to be a party to any such "breach" as the sensationists would seem to to be hungry for. However he might regard Mr. HOAR's non-confirmation he knows very well that it is the Senate's right, and, if it so conclude, its duty also, to reject that or any other nomination; and until it shall appear that the Senate is acting from motives other than from a sense of duty, there will be no "breach" between the President and the Senate.

EDWIN M. STANTON DEAD!

The sad announcement comes to us by telegraph of the death of Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, best known to his own country as her great, patriotic, incorruptible Secretary of War, and to the world as America's great War Minister. Although Mr. STANTON's health had been known to be declining for nearly two years, his death was sudden and unexpected. Those who were near him believed that the crisis of his disease had passed; that returning health was reasonably well assured to him; and that he would be able to give his country many years of service in the exalted position, to which he had just been assigned by the President and Senate. Nine days before his death he argued a cause before Mr. Justice SWAYNE of the Supreme Court of the United States, making an argument an hour and a half long without sensible fatigue, in which he displayed all of that wonderful force and consummate ability which, in years past, had achieved for him the first place at the American Bar. Alas! it was but the flickering of the expiring taper of life. Providence had ordained that he too with hundreds of thousands of the sons of the Republic should fall a sacrifice to the demon of secession and rebellion. EDWIN M. STANTON gave his life to his country as truly as the citizen soldier who fell on the field of battle. Death came to him after the hearts of all patriots had been gladdened by the triumph of liberty, the overthrow of rebellion and the restoration of peace and good government to the land. The roar of battle has died away, and the wail of woe is hushed. But wounds still rankle and the graves of the country's dead sons are not yet green when the great statesman is summoned to join the innumerable company of patriot martyrs. He crowded thirty years of his noble life and powerful intellect into six in the service of his country in her direst need, and died at fifty-five years of old age, as really as if he had been ninety.

Such a termination of life in the case of a private person who had consumed his existence in the pursuits of pleasure, avarice or the objects of personal ambition, might properly enough be described by the term, suicide. In the case of EDWIN M. STANTON it was *sacrifice*—*sacrifice*, noble, patriotic, disinterested *sacrifice* of life to his country.

In this community, where Mr. STANTON resided so long, and was so well known, we deem it unnecessary to go into any details of his public or private life. We have, indeed, no heart for such a task. The history of this public life, is the history of the country from 1860 to 1867. The nation has produced no statesmen greater in administration, or with a record of public service fairer or more enduring than his. History will do him justice and place his name high on the scroll of fame. Nor was his country slow to honor him while living. Within a week, every member of his party in the United States Senate joined in confirming his nomination Immediately as Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, dispensing with the formality of a reference to the proper committee—an honor never before paid to any man in the nation. When his name was mentioned in the national House of Representatives as that of the person whom President GRANT had resolved to appoint to that high office, a feeling of enthusiasm was kindled, which reminded old members of the days of victory over rebellion. The whole country rejoiced in the honor conferred on the statesman who had deserved so well of the Republic. But honors heaped high as Olympus could not prolong the life of the patriot unto whom it was appointed to die. The hand of God is in it, and let us bow with Christian resignation to His Holy Will. Let the voice of party strife be hushed, while patriots moura the loss of the great and good statesmen with poignant and profound grief.

CHRISTMAS.

However deeply engaged in the conflicts, or absorbed in the pursuits of life world, few, we fancy, in a christian land are wholly unimpressed by the happy associations of Christmas. There are differences of opinion as to the chronology of the time, and as to the proper mode of celebrating its return, but as the anniversary of the birth of the common Saviour of mankind, diverging opinions and sectarian varieties of creed may well, for a few hours at least, be obliterated, or forgotten in the immense significance of the fact commemorated by the day. To the very young the day is associated with exemption from ordinary tasks, with presents, family reunions and festivity. Nor are these things absent from the minds of the more mature, as pleasant memories of the season in the past. Such modes of celebration need not be objectionable, and, warranted by long and most respectable traditions, may answer very useful ends in connection with the more serious and solemn suggestions of the time. For, in this earnest, and upon the whole sorrowful world, Christmas returns with intimations of duty as well as with agreeable recollections and present enjoyments. It is the anniversary of the inauguration of Christendom, and the most concise and correct statement of the distinguishing characteristic of Christendom is its recognition of the claims of humanity However men may differ as to the meaning of salvation with respect to individuals, the best minds are now agreed that Christianity was intended to bind men more closely to one another, and to elevate them all together and to make all distinctly feel that "the service of humanity is the service of God." Christmas then would seem to be most becomingly observed by the fullest practical as well as theoretical recognition of this truth. Certainly the appropriate expression by the various religious denominations of the country, our essential unity as a christian people, may be most strikingly and usefully manifested. Begging our readers to pardon this practical suggestion, we respectfully offer them the congratulations of the season.

SPAIN.

Though no imm diate prospect exists of the settlement of affairs in the Peninsula, things there are not exactly standing still. Spanish minds are very far from a state of stagnation. Parties appear to be exerting themselves with *Spanish* energy, so that events mark time, if they do not march. By the Cable telegrams published in yesterday's paper, we learn that certain movements are soon to take place, which can hardly fail to be important either in their results, or as indications of the prevailing popular sentiment. We also learn that the old intrigues, if they do not deserve a more respectful name, are in agitation, and that some apparently fresh ones have come on the *tapis*. The movements to which we refer are the elections. In the dispatch on this subject, instead of *Ayuntamiento*, the reader must substitute *Ayuntamientos*, we suppose, which, derived from the old Spanish word *ayuntar*, to assemble, means the body of magistrates constituting the council of a town, or city. The transmogrification of the word was, we suppose, made on the principle which turns the famous East Indian city of Allahabad (the abode of God) into *Isle of Bats*,—the substitution of the familiar for the strange, the known for the unknown. These elections cannot, we fancy, take place in the chief cities without decidedly expressing the sentiments and wishes of the people in regard to the form or kind of government demanded by the country. That a considerable party desire the Duke of GENOA to reign over them, has for some time been known, and the reported conference of the Royal family of which he is a member, would seem to indicate a reconsideration of the proposition formerly rejected. The announcement of excitement in Portugal over rumors of secret negotiations for a peninsular union is not without significance. To a foreigner such a union between Spain and Portugal as the one proposed has much to recommend it. But "nations intersected by a narrow frith abhor each other" now as of old—and, in both these countries, traditions of old hatreds and bloody feuds and wars, of triumph on one side and subjugation on the other, interpose, perhaps, insuperable barriers to any such amalgamation. As our readers doubtless know, Portugal, when at the height of prosperity, was almost ruined by a disputed succession whose conflicts subjected the country to the thraldom of PHILIP II. of Spain, a usurpation which lasted sixty years, and left memories of a kind that may naturally produce some excitement in the Portuguese mind when union with Spain is proposed.

THE QUAY-COMMERCIAL LIBEL.

Public Opinion—What the People Think.

Extract from a veteran Republican in Fayette county:

"I cannot forbear to express my anxious wish that you may succeed in your patriotic and persistent efforts to save the country and the Republican party from the dangers with which they are threatened by the corrupt legislative "rings," armed with the surplus revenue in the treasury, and aided by hosts of hungry satilites throughout the country, including your "dead duck" Quay, who will never flutter again."

Extract from letter dated Mt. Vernon, Ohio: "I am much pleased with the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL; it has the right ring for me, but I am under the necessity of informing you that I cannot continue to patronize the DAILY COMMERCIAL, for the reason that I reside some four and one-half miles from the Postoffice, and can't get my daily mails, and often this paper three in number, is handed to me at one time, so that I cannot have the benefit of the daily perusal. The pittance that is thus lost to you by dropping my name, I hope shall be doubly gained to you by an increased subscription to the COMMERCIAL by others."

Extract from a letter from a leading Republican in Armstrong county:

"I congratulate you heartily on the success you have met with in your warfare on the rings, and especially on the crushing defeat they have met with in the quar suit. The people without exception are with you. You have nothing to fear. The service the COMMERCIAL is rendering to the Republican party and the cause of truth and morals is of inestimable value."

Extract from a Philadelphia letter:

"These men [referring to the Quay ring men] are in a great flutter, and free in their denunciations of Quay's folly in bringing a suit against you. They are determined to meet the same filth, and fear the consequences to each of them, if the case goes on, which I do not believe they will permit. It will be suicidal to them. You have struck some of their most tender points, and they are badly hurt. I send you a few names of persons who will be good witnesses."

The Oil City *Times*, referring to Col. Quay's suit against the COMMERCIAL, says: "An editor should be held strictly responsible for what he says in maiden, but it does seem as though a majority of the libel suits which are now brought against them are intended to blackmail more than to have justice meted out. We hope, in the present case, that the whole facts of the case may be brought out, so that the taxpayers may have a clear insight into the manner in which Senators and Treasurers are nominated, and the Assembly organized usually. A short session will to Harrisburg do, if commencement of the session last winter, convinced us that the 'least said, the soonest mended.'"

CAPTAIN CAMPBELL, who owns a splendid farm on the French or Broad river fifteen miles from Knoxville, Tennessee, is about to engage in bark in the culture of tea. In 1860 there were sent to him about sixty tea plants. He selected a suitable spot and put them out. At one time they made their appearance above ground, grew vigorously, and, by the end of the season, came too healthy and prolific maturity. The roots took deep hold in the soil, the limbs put out strongly, and the foliage was abundant. The war came on, and Captain Campbell went to Texas. The result was his tea growing was neglected. The slaves with other stock did what they could to ruin it. Upon returning, he was surprised to find that it was in existence after such violent treatment. Neither the stock nor the seasons had entirely destroyed it.

It is denied, seemingly on good authority, that the ram *Triumph*, formerly *Atlanta*, lately fitted out at the port of Philadelphia, sailed in the interest of the Cuban Junta, to commence hostilities on the Spanish gunboats. According to the best information attainable, the Triumph was purchased by agents of the Haytien Government for President Salnave, and she is now on her way to Haytien waters to engage the enemies of that functionary. The Government authorities in Washington and Philadelphia never had any reason to believe that her intentions to attack the gunboats or anything else belonging to the Spanish Government, and the Triumph lay in Philadelphia, and near there, long enough to enable them to learn all that could be learned respecting her real character and destination.

THE Cleveland *Herald* reports that the Democratic leaders in that State are endeavoring to secure the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment through the votes of the Hamilton county independent members of the Legislature. Their calculation is that three years hence Judge Chase will be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, when his greatest claim for the vote of the negroes will be that his friends carried the Fifteenth Amendment through the Ohio Legislature.

THE New York *Times* insists that Mr. Seward, "whose mind has always turned on territorial growth and commercial greatness," is entitled to the honor of first taking decisive steps to acquire a foothold in St. Domingo. "It says that the investigations of previous administrations resulted only in initial surveys and reports by army and navy officers, but that the offer made by Mr. Seward to President Baez forms the basis of the present contract for the bay of Samana.

PHILADELPHIA is to have twelve nights of Italian opera, commencing January 31. This is the company which revived Italian opera in New York this winter, and includes such artists as Miss Kellogg, Madame de Briol, Signor Lefranc, Bellini, Rodoconi, Massimiani and Odieli. Had we a suitable opera house, we might have a visit to Pittsburgh by this company. Shall we ever have one?

THE New York *Tribune* don't exactly like the proposition to create two new Lieutenant Generals, in order to honor Meade and Thomas. "It is better," it says, "for George H. Thomas to remain in the grade he won than to be promoted by dropping his name. It is better for the country that the rank of Lieutenant General, which Washington and Scott have filled, should not be degraded by the addition of two names of which the public never heard before the war, and which have since been heard chiefly in connection with the most disgraceful failures of the conflict."

THE RELIGIOUS WEEKLIES.

OUR CHURCHES.

Denominational and Personal.

PRESBYTERIAN.

THE FUTURE OF THE FREEDMEN.

The *Banner* discusses the subject in a very earnest spirit. The opening paragraph is as follows:

One of the most perplexing problems presented in this country for the consideration of the statesman, that philanthropist, and the Christian, is the policy to be pursued in regard to the Freedmen, so as to secure in the highest possible degree the interests of that large class, and thus necessarily to advance the welfare of the country at large. It requires no argument to show that whatever will promote the social, intellectual, and spiritual improvement of a tenth of our whole population, must be an advantage to all. The most inveterate and unreasonable prejudice will readily admit that, in composing the complicated structure of society, it is never safe to neglect those in the lowest condition of life.

The difficulties in the way of devoting, morally and socially, the colored race, are then discussed, and among these are noted the want of liberality on the part of the churches in contributing to the end in view. Another serious drawback is stated in language following:

But a still more discouraging aspect of the case is that which arises from the decision of the Southern Presbyterian Church to any efforts of our church in behalf of the Freedmen. In what a way this hostility originated, and who are to blame for its continuance, it is not our present purpose to inquire. Enough that the fact is as stated. The religious interests appeal at the South that the labors of our Freedmen's Committee are not one so much to a desire to do good to the Freedmen as to a wish to disintegrate the Southern Church. No impression could be more unwarranted. We have the best reason to know that in all the operations of the Freedmen's Committee, hostility to the Southern Church has never had a place. UNION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN AND UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

The *Banner* publishes an important correspondence between the Rev. Alexander Young, D.D., (United Presbyterian) of Monmouth, Ill., and the Rev. Alexander T. McGill, D.D., (Presbyterian) of Princeton, N. J., in reference to the meeting of the Committees from the Old School, New School, and United Presbyterian Churches, in this city, last August. The editor, in introducing the letters, says: This correspondence presents the matter in an entirely different light, from the way in which it has stood for some time before the public mind, and also that there is no technical difficulty in calling a meeting of this joint committee at any time. We are glad of this; and express the earnest hope that a meeting will be secured, and that something definite will be prepared for presentation to the next Assemblies. That a union on terms acceptable to all parties, can, in due time, be effected between the United Presbyterian Church and ourselves, we sincerely believe. And what is more, we are fully convinced that a large majority of both churches believe this to be possible, and will not be easily satisfied with anything else. The members of the joint committee may rest assured that the ministers and people will demand something more than mere formalities, ere they will be satisfied in any way, as a good and sufficient reason and failure to meet and act.

SPECIAL PRAYER.

Drs. Fowler and Jacobus, Moderators of the late Old School and New School Assemblies, have issued a circular suggesting a day of special prayer. The following is an extract from the circular:

Accordingly, the Moderators of the late General Assemblies venture to propose, that Thursday, January 6th, 1870, be specially observed by all our churches, as a day for invoking the seal of the Spirit upon our Reunion—that, as a church, we may be endued with power from on High, and may become in the largest sense, witnesses for Christ, even to the uttermost part of the earth. The topic for this day already named in the schedule for the Week of Prayer, is "Christian Union." And we name this day in the hope that the issue of all the Christian Church in all the world will flow together with us, and that the genuine spirit of Christian Union may be thus promoted.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

EXTRAVAGANCE.

The *United Presbyterian* has a short and appropriate editorial on the subject of extravagance. The following is the kind of advice that we have suddenly been raised to affluence, more by the ebbings and flowings of the tide of business than by their own industry and good management, are usually reckless in their expenditures, until they manage to run through with their property, which it frequently does not take them long to do. The elegant mansion, the costly attire, the splendid equipage, and the luxurious table, speedily eat up their princely incomes. Their less fortunate, but ambitious neighbors "can't bear to be behind." Though their own means will not justify it, they feel that they must live in equal splendor with their former equals in property. They adopt the same style, and run to the same extravagance. This is not an exceptional thing, but very general. A suitable spot and then some fashionable time they made their appearance above ground, grew vigorously, and, by the end of the season, came too healthy and prolific maturity. The roots took deep hold in the soil, the limbs put out strongly, and the foliage was abundant. The war came on, and Captain Campbell went to Texas. The result was his tea growing was neglected. The slaves with other stock did what they could to ruin it. Upon returning, he was surprised to find that it was in existence after such violent treatment. Neither the stock nor the seasons had entirely destroyed it.

THE OPTION OF BIDER.

A sermon on the office of the ruling elder, and particularly on the propriety of the elder exercising his office in a congregation for a limited term of years, and not for a lifetime, by the people will be preached before the Presbytery of Monongahela, in the Fifth church, Rev. S. B. Reed's, on Tuesday evening, the 28th inst., by Rev. W. H. Andrews. This sermon was assigned to Mr. Andrews, by Presbytery, in order that an opportunity may be given to the eldership and others of hearing this important subject fully discussed, the discourse will be delivered in the evening of the day on which Presbytery will meet as above stated.

DEMAND FOR MISSIONARIES.

A writer in the *United Presbyterian*, alluding to the monthly statements of the Mission Boards, says: "We learn from these statements that some, if not all, our stations have not laborers equal to the demand upon them, that many more missionaries might be advantageously employed in these destitute of all gospel. And while the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment through the votes of the Hamilton county independent members of the Legislature, and the adoption that three years hence Judge Chase will be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, when his greatest claim for the vote of the negroes will be that his friends carried the Fifteenth Amendment through the Ohio Legislature.

METHODIST.

THE WAR ON THE BIBLE.

The *Advocate* discusses the "providential aspects" of the opposition manifested against the use of the Bible in the public schools. It admits this opposition to be "the work of the devil," but—like the persecution of the infant church at Jerusalem, the crucifixion of our Savior, and many other evil acts—the mischief intended may be overruled for good. The unification of Protestantism, which now seems to be practicable to many hopeful minds, may be furthered by this assault upon the Bible, according to the reasoning of the *Advocate*. It says:

True, a universal Protestant union is not yet much thought of as practicable—that is an organic union. But there is a movement towards peace and harmony, towards fellowship and co-operation in evangelistic labors, and there should now be presented some common rallying point, accompanied with motives sufficiently strong to induce a general co-operation of forces around it, might we not hope that the inspiration of a common cause, would not merely lead them to feel their real unity, but prompt also to a suitable expression of it. What common cause lies nearer to the hearts of true Protestants than the Bible? "Bible, Bible, Bible only," in the language of Chillingworth, "is the religion of Protestants." From the direct antagonism of Romanism and Protestantism to the subject of the Bible, it was to be expected that they would come into conflict over its use in the common schools. It was impossible, in the nature of the case, that the Roman Catholic should allow its use in the school if they can hinder it. To be at all true to their principles, they must suppress it wherever they have the power. The unchangeable Church must change before it can do otherwise. Wherever in this country Romanism feels itself strong enough, a collision between it and Protestantism, on the Bible, cannot be avoided. In the language of Patrick Murphy, "the war is inevitable—and let it come; I repeat it, sir, let it come." The sooner the better. It will tend to unite all true Protestants on a common basis, and to overthrow the combined forces of popery and infidelity.

CATHOLIC.

THE IRRELIGION OF THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

The *Catholic* continues the discussion of the school question. It says: Those who defend the Public Schools against the charge of irreligion which we bring against them, say the Sunday School and home teaching are sufficient for that. But such an answer brought either total ignorance of the nature and necessity of religious teaching, or utter indifference to it. It is an admitted fact that parents, working from ten to fourteen hours a day, many of them too without education themselves, do not, and in many cases cannot, give their children religious education at home. As for the Sunday Schools, they are institutions conducted by volunteers, and are consequently subject to all the fluctuations and uncertainties peculiar to volunteer work. Moreover every person of any experience well knows that if children do not learn their catechism during the week they will learn next to nothing on Sundays. In fact, they are unfit for it, and as a rule, have no taste for it. For irreligious, weak schools, by their very nature, work against the influence of the Public School. It is a plausible theory to train the mind in opposite systems alternately, but it is a system which fails to take human nature into account. After training children for a whole week on a compulsory system of education, without religion, to expect that one hour's voluntary teaching or religion once a week will repair the blank of the past six days, is to form the wildest estimate of a child's mind. We would gently remind our fellow-citizens how we have always acted in peace and in war. We did not talk the most, but we acted. Our money and our blood were poured out, without stint, to save our country and make it strong. And what do we ask in return? A favor?—no—but simple justice. Give us our share of the school fund, or cease to tax us, and leave the education of our children to ourselves, and we shall be responsible if the country suffer from the ignorance of the Sailing Catholic generation. Any one, in the smallest degree acquainted with the Catholic Church, can have no misgivings here.

THE correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Rome concerning the Council and those in attendance, says: There is a trifle of democracy cropping out once and awhile among the fathers. One of them indignantly remarked the other day that bishops of the church are not ignorant as they should be; that they have to go and bow before and dance attendance upon cardinals who have no see, not even a parish church, and who are nothing but mere local functionaries, while venerable men who have dioceses larger than Rome and all the States of the Church put together, after long journeys by sea and land, fatigued and jaded, are hardly taken notice of. Bishops, it is true, are not of much account in Rome and very few like to come here. They are as plenty just now upon the Corso as shoulder straps were in Pennsylvania avenue during the American war. Men who are honored by the best of their fellow citizens, irrespective of creed, at home, don't like to be treated as nobodies in Rome; but like discipline of the church is so complete they must bear it as philosophically as they can.

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.

Doings in Town.

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, December, 1869.

New York is in great glory just now. It is the height not of the fashionable but of the shopping season. Everybody is buying, everybody looks jolly and good natured as they buy, and walk off; men and women both, with huge parcels and packages in, and hanging from their arms, as if carrying them was the greatest fun imaginable.

The stores, large and small quantities of them, too improvised for the occasion, have broken out into a regular epidemic of holiday gifts. If measles could take the form of vast cornucopias, glittering fancy boxes, bright colored confectionery, and every conceivable device in glass and gilt, and China and ebony, and Scotch enamel, one might suppose the length and breadth of our great thoroughfares, were suffering violently under that periodical affliction.

Such ingenuity, too, as is displayed every year in getting up things fresh! Among the articles for holding *bon bons* which I saw this morning at a confectioner's were octagonal balls of wine in small parlor stoves, refrigerators, carpenter's plane, with shavings sticking out, logs of wood, money and purse covered; buck tails, ox-tails, cucumbers, French rolls, potatoes, straw hats, shoes and a hundred others.

The imitation of these various articles was perfect, and all opened to admit of being filled with candies and sweetmeats.

In the making of these no less skill is displayed. There are little sugar imitation hams, and steaks, and pies, imitation melons to appear turkeys and cranberry sauce. There are sugar babies to put in sugar cradles and sugar apples and pocket knives to put in children's stockings.

The business done in small wares can be judged from the fact that one popular store alone has, within the past ten years, enlarged its area to five times its original size. It employs three hundred girls as saleswomen alone and women also as cashiers, book keepers and superintendents.

Its method is very shrewd in regard to prices, which are always marked in plain figures. The sum is never an even one. Instead of fifty, it is forty-eight or forty-nine cents, and so on. The result is that people imagine they are paying less than they really are for the article. The impression upon the mind is that it is forty, not fifty, if sixty or seventy, instead of seventy or eighty, when the fact is the real amount approaches the higher denomination much nearer than the lower.

The whole concern forms an immense bazaar, and one of its features this year in addition to miles of toys and fancy goods of every conceivable description are the complete baby houses. I never knew a little girl who would not go into ecstasy every day in the year over a baby house. Heretofore the handsomely fitted and furnished ones have been rarely and confined to very expensive toy stores, whose charges of fifty to a hundred dollars, though a mere bagatelle to some wealthy aunts and mamas, were the stroke of doom to others who thereafter, unless they were ingenious enough to convert a box into a family mansion, gave their little four and six year olds the only glimpse they could get of the coveted treasure through the shop windows.

The great store is, however, of dimensions sufficient to be generous. Its baby houses count by the hundreds, and are of every conceivable size and style, from the modest two-roomed cottage "shanty," as some would call it, though it is not, because it is neatly papered, the tiny windows muslin curtained, and the door as trim as any doll baby could desire, to the regal three-story mansion and "villa" in confidence, the latter enclosed with shrubbery and verbain, behind which, verandas, stables and luxury that a fashionable doll, brought up to secure an "establishment for the world" expect. Even the beautiful "villa," with its allotments, surroundings and decorations, is only $150. 50, while its imposing neighbor is less than $7, and a capacious four-roomed dwelling, parlor, kitchen and sleeping apartments well furnished, can be bought for $11.47. How the children and grown people, too, for that matter, stand in crowds round these particular creations of some child loving genius, it is unnecessary to say. The whole house is as good as fairy land, nor is fairy music wanting. Every window has a band of music behind it, which leads to the entrances on other streets, and the children hear the playing on an instrument, whose melodious strains are a part of the attractions during the holiday weeks.

GIFTS FOR GROWN PEOPLE.

In French gimcrackery, of course, there is a vast display. In French gimcrackery, as the Congress declared all men on the island free and equal, and the Commune followed it up by the National Congress of duly elected representatives of the people, which is now in session, with better government. In that Constitution slavery was declared unconstitutionally abolished.

President Cespedes says he has endeavored to convince his supporters that they must not rely too much upon aid from the United States, but that he found in such friends as they "stand before the world in a more formidable array than Mexico, Chili, Peru, or any and all other Spanish American republics ever presented against tyrannical Spain."

PERSONAL.

A story is told of a colored member-elect of the Virginia Assembly, who, being nearly white, was able to pass at the leading Washington hotels for a Cuban. Here his official equality brought him in contact with thorough Virginia politicians, who treated him with considerable deference, and were careful to say nothing offensive to his African origin. About this time an old Virginia Judge came along and recognized in the supposed Cuban one of his former slaves, and he, in turn, recognizing the Judge, addressed him familiarly. The old Judge was furious at such presumption, saying: "You impudent nigger you, I don't want your acquaintance." "Oh, but you may need my services, Judge," said the humble legislator. "No, I will die first," replied the Judge, growing more furious at the presumption of his ex-slave. Just here one of the Judge's friends, who was familiar with all the facts, came up and began to take the negro was a member of the Assembly of Virginia, and that as he (the Judge) was a candidate for District Judgeship—which, under the new constitution of Virginia, is made elective by the Assembly—it might be as well for him to treat the negro civilly, with a view to getting his vote. This put a new phase of affairs. The Judge's demeanor toward the negro was instantly changed. When he had made the late "unpleasantness" sufficiently to admit of the proposition, the Judge said, looking directly at the negro Assembly man, "Gentlemen, suppose we all go up to my room and take a drink."

The Sue tells the following good story, apropos to the Stowe-Byron scandal, although its publication is rather late in the day. In the summer of 1822 the American frigate Constitution, then the flag ship of Commodore Jones, was lying at anchor in the harbor of Lisbon. In the evening the officer of the day, on the lookout on the heights of Montenero, near the city, visited the ship. He was cordially received by the officer of the deck, invited with the courtesy. That Englishman was Lord Byron, the poet, and a guest of Tom Moore. Although he often, speaking of the visit, he says, "I would rather have a nod from an American than a scuff box from an Emperor."

CUBA.

What President Cespedes Says as to the Liberated Slaves.

President Cespedes, of the Cuban Republic, in a proclamation issued on the 30th of November, recounts the exploits of the patriots. They have compelled the Spaniards to employ 75,000 men, have captured 1,926 prisoners; 1,471 of which have been released on parole; they have taken 2,000 rifles, 12 pieces of artillery and 8,322 stands of arms. The President then goes on to say:

"Our lines to-day are within rifle shot of every city and town on the north coast of the Island, and we are able to engage our enemy at one point or other daily. On the 9th day of October last, the General Figuredo formally declared our slaves free. We owe success to the hundreds of slaves who enrolled on our army rolls, and stained their blades with the blood of their masters in battle against our oppressors. They helped us to capture Bayamo, and since the October revolution, to-day before was a slave, first held aloft the banner of liberty, and since then, in all parts of Cuba, slaves have been engaged in every battle with our enemy and have fought like heroes. In February last, the Congress declared all men on the Island free and equal, and by the Constitution decreed by the National Congress of duly elected representatives of the people, slavery was declared forever abolished."

A TORNEY GENERAL HOAR.

What he Said for the President at the New England Festival.

Attorney General Hoar made a speech to the New England Society, at their anniversary supper in New York, on Wednesday evening. He was introduced as the great, great grandone of the historic John Rodgers. We make this quotation from his response to a toast in honor of the President:

The President of the United States belongs to that New England which has spread over the whole earth; and the man that fought treason on that line though it took all summer, might have marched by the side of Miles Standish. The speaker illustrated the efforts at reconstruction to the dangerous and difficult and delicate operations which the surgeon is called upon to perform. The amputation of a limb seems like a cruelty, but it is a necessity. The painful surgeon takes heed, when his painful work is done, that the arteries are all tied up, that the patient has every attention, sometimes a practitioner belonging to another school finds fault with the treatment; but time is the best judge between the two. A few days ago the President expressed himself as follows as to the close of a conversation touching the present and future condition of the country: "I hope to see the time when every man in this country may have the power to express his own opinion, to follow whom he pleases, to vote as he likes, and to have his vote counted [here the speaker glanced at Mayor Hull, who sat at his left] without molestation, or hindrance, or insult. *If we can only unite in maintaining public faith and credit, our political differences will be of small account.*" Mr. Hoar said he was glad to see such evidences of local pride as the existence of such societies as the New England, the St. Patrick's, and others representing nationalities and sections. He could not laugh at the man who had an abiding faith in the importance of his county, however insignificant as to size. When a distinguished Senator was warned by his constituents to beware that he did not falter, or trip, or stumble, or fall, because the eyes of Delaware were upon him, and he did not make much of the mention, any more than he would of the "Blue Hen's Chickens" the gallant soldiers of the little Diamond State who were ever ready to do battle for their country. He believed in cherishing this local pride. We are some of us New Englanders, some New Yorkers; but we are all Americans, and the pride we have in our country is only a local pride after all. It is the pride which makes us boast of the plain where we were born, where our fathers suffered and died, where those who have preceded us labored to hand down to us a noble heritage, and where our children shall live, to perpetuate the glorious deeds of their ancestors.

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MOST EXCELLENT SEGAR.

The Brand, A. M. M. Partagas & Co.,

A SUITABLE PRESENT TO

Father or Brother,

50 IN A BOX.

REAL HAVANA TOBACCO, AT

RANKIN'S DRUG STORE,

44 SIXTH ST., (formerly St. Clair). Pittsburgh.

SOME REASONS WHY DR. SARGENT'S *BACKACHE PILLS*

HAVE BECOME SO POPULAR.

1st—They are certain and speedy in their action, relieving the Kidneys at once from all obstruction, and restoring the Organs at once to their natural healthy functions.

2d—They are compounded in strict accordance with the original formula, and will always give the same results.

3d—All the ingredients are purely vegetable, and cannot possibly have any deleterious effects, on the contrary they act in a gentle and invigorating manner, and stimulate all the organs to a healthy action.

Therefore—we can recommend them with the greatest confidence for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.

PRICE, FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

d*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHANDELIERS,

Brackets, Pendants, &c.,

FOR GAS OR OIL,

The Largest Assortment West of the Mountains,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WELDON & KELLY,

Plumbers and Gas Fitters,

147 WOOD ST., NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

2p17

WALL PAPER.

JAMES HOWARD,

Manufacturer, Importer and Dealer in

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Manilla Roofing and Wrapping Papers.

COR. SMITHFIELD AND SEVENTH AV

Felt, Cement and Gravel Roofing.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

JUST OPENED,

ANOTHER FRESH SUPPLY OF

Winter Dry Goods.

Silks, Poplins, Plaids and Fancy Dress Goods, Mantilla Silk Velvets, Astrachans, Chinchillas And Beaver Cloths.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF

FINE FURS AND Real Astrachan Sacques, BLANKETS, FLANNELS And SHAWLS.

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

2p ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

THE BEAVER FALLS Cutlery Company,

Having Opened Salesrooms at

NO. 70 WOOD ST.,

Invite an examination of their Stock of

Superior American Cutlery

Exclusively of their own manufacture.

QUALITY UNSURPASSED.

Now in Store and daily arriving from their Works, all the well known and approved, together with new and elegant styles of

Table Knives and Forks, Carvers, Bread Knives, Butchers' and Cooks' Knives, &c., &c

ALSO, EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Pocket Knives, Pen Knives, Sportsmen's Knives, Pruners, Budders, etc., etc. etc.

Special attention is invited to an assortment of

BREAKFAST CARVERS AND Carved Ivory, Dinner and Dessert Sets, NOW OFFERING.

Beaver Falls Cutlery Company,

No. 70 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

S. A. CLARKE & CO.'S New Book Store

WILL BE OPEN

Each Evening This Week,

UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

119 WOOD STREET,

WITH Second door below Fifth avenue.

50 CASES

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Damaged on the Pennsylvania Railroad, will be sold at a great bargain by the Case. Call soon at

J. H. BORLAND'S,

53 and 55 Wood street.

MANUFACTURERS.

Plows! Plows!

JOHN HALL & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cast, Wrought and Steel Mouldboard Plows, Wrought Iron and Wood-beam Plows. All kinds of Plow Castings, Cultivators, Steel Shovel Moulds, &c., &c.

Our Castings being made in an AIR FURNACE are SUPERIOR to all others made in a Cupola or Blast Furnace.

NOS. 121 AND 123 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

DUNBAR IRON COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

NEUTRAL AND COLD SHORT PIG IRON.

By varying the admixtures of their Native Ores, they are prepared to furnish either

COLD SHORT OR Neutral Metal,

TO SUIT CONSUMERS.

Pittsburgh Office: 132 Wood Street, LOWRIE CHILDS, Secretary and Treasurer.

Furnace: Dunbar, Fayette county, Pa.

EDMUND C. PECHIN, President.

HOT BLAST FOR SALE.—Fifty-six UPRIGHT PIPES, in first class order, with Connections, Gooseneck, Necks and Bed Plates to suit, all in good order. For sale cheap. Apply at 133 WOOD STREET.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.

Special Notice

IS DIRECTED TO THE ANNUAL CLOSING SALE AT

R. H. PALMER'S,

No. 105 Market Street,

COMMENCING AT THIS DATE.

The entire Stock in the Wholesale and Retail Department will be sold at a

GREAT REDUCTION

And a great part of it at less than cost, as it must be reduced preparatory to invoicing.

Particular attention is invited to the magificent assortment of

HATS

AND THE GREAT SACRIFICE

IN PRICES,

Of the largest and most attractive line of VELVETS and SATINS to be found in the city.

Birds of Paradise, Ostrich Plumes, Sea Gulls, Willow Plumes and Brazillian Birds,

AT CORRESPONDINGLY LOW PRICES.

If you want Bargains be sure and not overlook this sale, at

105 Market Street.

Gent's Beaver Gloves and Collars,

$2 50 TO $10 00.

PARK, BROTHER & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

STEEL,

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield st.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, December 24, 1869.

Discounting by the banks and deposit houses, has narrowed down to a light business, from the extreme scarcity of money. High rates for the use of money is the order of the day, and it may take some time to restore the money market here to a more just and reasonable scale of prices. Money is not worth from one to two per cent. a month, except to turn a short corner occasionally.

The inflationists, or those who demand more paper currency from Congress, ought to exert themselves to bring down the premium on gold to par. When gold and greenbacks are on a level in price, then $200,000,000 at least in gold and silver money will be added to our currency, with a purchasing power of twenty per cent. added to the whole of our outstanding currency. So long as there is a premium on gold, and the country refuses to buy and sell on the "California plan" of making gold the standard for all prices, and quoting greenbacks at a discount, then the greater our stock of gold in this market the tighter it makes legal-tender money, because gold at present is simply a commodity, like cotton, tobacco, grain, or any other produce, which are dead on our hands and require floating capital to carry them. The inflationists, therefore, ought to turn all their energies to bringing us back to specie payments as rapidly as possible, instead of clamoring for more paper money in any shape.

—The bond market shows more activity. Prices have been irregular, but on the whole stronger. The firmness of gold, the comparative scarcity of bonds, and the light offers to the Treasury, have produced a free buying by dealers in anticipation of the semi-annual in January for the reinvestment of interest and dividends.

—Gold has not retained the advance of last evening, the price having ranged from 120¾ down to 120⅝. Yesterday there were indications of a combined movement to put up the premium; the indications, however, are that the parties to the movement in the market rather too heavy for them to lift; and some who were buyers then are sellers now. Judging from the current rates for carrying, the short interest would appear to have partly covered under yesterday's advance.

—The stock market, as usual on the eve of the holiday season, becomes weak and negleted. In Philadelphia yesterday, the *Press* remarks that Reading, after the announcement of a cash dividend of five per cent., free of all taxes, rose to 50, and closed strong, although a vigorous effort was made by certain New York parties to keep the market down by selling stock. A lively contest between the bulls and the bears in Reading, may be expected during the next thirty days.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

December 24, 1869.	10 00	11 10	12 15	1 30	2 00	4 00
	M.	M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
New York Central	187	187	186¾	186¾	186¾	
Erie	23¾	23	22¾	22¾	22¾	
Harlem						
Reading	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	
Michigan Central						
Michigan Southern	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	
Illinois Central						
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	82	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	
Chicago and Northwestern	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	
Do preferred	87½	87	87½	87½	87½	
Rock Island	104½	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	
St. Paul					73	
St. Paul, preferred					85	
Toledo and Wabash						
Toledo and Wabash, pref						
Fort Wayne	86		86	86		
Chicago and Alton						
Ohio and Mississippi	22¾				22¾	
Western Union Telegraph						
Pacific Mail					44¾	
Adams Express					60	
Wells, Fargo & Co Express					19¼	
American M. U. Express	18¾				18¾	
United States Express						
Merchants' Union Express	9¾					
Gold	120¾	120¾	120¾	120⅝	120⅝	

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	186¾	187	¼	
Erie	23¼	23		¼
Harlem				
Reading	99¾	99¾	¼	
Mich. Central	117	117		
Mich. Southern	85¾	85¾	¼	
Illinois Central	131	131		
Cleve. and Pitts.	82	82	¼	
Chicago and North.	83¾	83¾	¼	
do preferred	87	87	½	
Rock Island	104¾	104¾	¼	
St. Paul	73	73	¼	
do preferred	85¾	85¾	¼	
Tol. and Wabash	45¾			
do preferred	86	86	¼	
Fort Wayne	86			
Chicago and Alton	141			
Ohio and Miss	22¾			
Western U. Tel	33¾			
Pacific Mail	44¼			
Adams Express	60¼			
Wells, Fargo & Co	19¾			
American M. Ex	18¾			
United States Ex	49			
Merch. U. Ex	9¾			

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Government securities, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY EVENING, December 24, 1869. }

There was very little movement in trade to-day, excepting in poultry and holiday goods. We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLE BUTTER—Sticks, in kegs and market dull at 70c @ 80c ₱ gallon for good to extra.

APPLES—Store prices quote common at $2@2 50 and choice at $2 75@3 25 ₱ barrel. Some extra selected sell in a retail way at $3 50@3 75 ₱ barrel.

ASHES—We quote soda ash at 4½@4½c, and pearls at 8½@8¾c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—We quote common to good at 27@30c ₱ lb, and choice to extra at 32@35c ₱ lb.

BRANS—We quote choice Navies at $3 ₱ bush and prime mediums at $2 90@3 ₱ bush.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—We quote shoulders at 16½c ₱ lb sides at 18½c; sugar-cured hams at 22c, held in tierces 1c; lard in kegs 20c ₱ lb. Meal pork $32 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—Sales of Western Reserve at 16½c; Hamburg 17c; Factory 18@18½, and New York Goshen at 19½@20c ₱ lb; Limberger 19@20c, and Sweitzer cheese 28c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 8@9c and peaches at 14@15c ₱ lb.

CIDER—Receipts large and prices nominal as to quality and since the holidays have arrived. We quote from $5 00@6 00 ₱ bbl.

HAY—Sales from wagons at 16@24 ₱ ton, as to quality. We quote baled at $18@20 ₱ ton.

LARD OIL—Market firm, with sales of extra No. 1 at $1 30@1 50 ₱ gallon.

ONIONS—The market is well supplied and dull at $2 50@3 00 ₱ bbl.

POULTRY—The receipts have been large and the demand to-day extremely so. Prices today, on account of Christmas, ruled much higher than usual, and we omit them.

POTATOES—Sales of peachblows by the car load at 50c ₱ bushel, and from store at 55@60c ₱ bushel. Sweet potatoes $5 00@5 50 ₱ barrel.

SALT—There is a good stock on hand and market rather dull. By car load Allegheny brands are quoted at $2 00@2 10 ₱ bbl, and from store at $2 00 ₱ bbl.

SUGAR—There is very little doing in seed of any kind. Clover seed sells slowly at $7 75@8 00 ₱ bushel. We quote timothy seed dull and nominally $3 50@4 00 ₱ bushel, and flax seed at $2 20@2 25 ₱ bushel.

FLOUR—The market is dull and without change. We quote good to choice red and white wheat flour at $7 75@8 00, choice to extra white wheat flour $8 00@8 50, ₱ bbl; fair to choice spring wheat flour $5 50@6 50 ₱ bbl; Interior grades entirely nominal in price. Rye flour may be quoted at $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl, and buckwheat flour at $4 00@4 50 ₱ cwt, as to quality. Corn meal $1 05@1 10 for choice to extra.

GRAIN—There is so little doing in grain that it is difficult to give current quotations. Wheat is in light request and selling at $1 15@1 20 ₱ bushel as to quality. New corn is scarce and selling at 80@85c ₱ bushel. Prime old yellow ear or shelled in elevator quoted at $1 00 ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet at 80@85 00 ₱ bushel as to quality. On the track oats command 47@50c ₱ bushel, with a fair demand. Barley continues dull at $1 15@1 20 for fall, and for spring $1 00 ₱ bushel.

—We quote highwines at $1 01 05; common rectified $1 01 05, and proof rectified $1 06@1 10 ₱ gallon. Market firm.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, December 25, 1869. }

The oil market yesterday was quiet, with little or no change reflected a shade firmer, and no change to be noted in crude. The transactions were light. Crude quoted at the close at 16¾@16¾c for spot, and refined December at 29½c. The sales as reported were as follows:

CRUDE OIL.

1,000 bbls spot at	16¾c
60 bbls spot at	16¾c
1,000 bbls (on settlement)	16c
1,000 bbls (on settlement)	16¼c
1,000 bbls December at	16½c

REFINED OIL.

500 bbls December at	29½c
500 bbls December at	29½c
1,000 bbls December at	29¾c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, December 24.—Closing 29¼.—Petroleum—there are low rates on the creek, with a dull tone of trade, induced more by holders to realize, still considerable oil offering at prices that show a marked decline. Crude, in bulk 16½c; 60 bbls sold at private terms. Refined 29¼c; 500 bbls sold at private terms. Receipts 1,500 bbls standard white sold, for spot delivery, 30c. Philadelphia delivery, January to March, 31¼c. At Pittsburgh 2,000 crude sold at 16¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24.—P. L. S. to W. 29½c. S. W. 29½c; crude 16c. Philadelphia market steady.

OIL CITY, PA., December 24.—On the lower creek dull and weak; sellers asking $1 00; no buyers; on broad gauge $4 50@4 75; market dull and tendency downward.

TITUSVILLE, December 24.—Market dull and nothing doing; not quotable.

NEW YORK, December 24, 12:00 M.—Market unchanged in every respect.

NEW YORK, December 24, 1:30 P. M.—Quiet and weak at 16¾@16¾c.

SHAMBURG, PA., December 24.—Market weaker and prices lower at wells; producers not very anxious to sell.

By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.

PERSAMANTVILLE, December 24, 12:30 P. M.—Market very dull and nominal at 29 29½@16½.

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 24, 1:30 P. M. Market entirely nominal and nothing at all doing. Asking about $1 50; some offers at $1 25. No sales to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 11:30 A. M.—Market quiet and prices steady, with free buyers December at 29½c; no bids; buyers and sellers are about as apart in their views; December 29½c bid, 29¾c asked; January 31c; February 31c; January, February or March 31c; March to June 31½c bid, 32c asked; February to June 31½c asked. Crude 17c.

OIL CITY, December 24, 12:00 M.—Market dull at 16½; nominal at 34.06. Lower creek dull.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Copeland & Sowers	840
Brilliant Oil Works	870
J. Wilkins	160
Shaw & Co	160
T. H. Nevin & Co	50
Total	1904

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, F & co, 350 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Hamilton, S. Co, 200 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined ..... 566 bbls

Oil Shipped East by Western P. R. R.

Union Refining and Storing Co, 316 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, December 25, 1869. }

Business in every description of raw irons is extremely light. The transactions of the last week are scarce worth reporting, and indicate that the season of active consumption has passed. The mills generally are expected to suspend operations for a time within the next fortnight for settlement and repairs. Proprietors will not generally resume operations before an assured demand for their products are realized. Receipts of raw irons are fair for the season, and with but moderate stocks both here and at furnaces, the feeling on part of furnace owners are stronger than might be supposed under the present meagre demand for their product.

Sales of Bituminous Coal-Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

50 tons open grey forge from yard $37 50—4 mos.
150 tons white and mottled to ar-
rive ..... 35 00—cash.
100 tons silicious grey from yards, 37 50—5 mos.
70 tons white from yards ..... 35 00—4 mos.
50 tons open grey ..... 38 00—4 mos.
50 tons open grey, neutral ..... 37 50—5 mos.

Charcoal.

500 tons choice forge ..... private terms.
100 tons white forge ..... $51 00—4 mos.
10 tons fancy forge ..... 52 00—4 mos.

Anthracite.

160 tons red short forge ..... $36 00—6 mos.
20 tons No. 1 short forge ..... 39 00—4 mos.
50 tons cold short forge ..... 39 00—4 mos.
50 tons Grey Bed short forge ..... 38 00—4 mos.
20 tons No. 1 B. foundry ..... 40 50—4 mos.
20 tons R. No. 1 foundry ..... 41 50—4 mos.
10 tons No. 2 foundry ..... 40 00—4 mos.
60 tons No. 1 foundry ..... 40 00—4 mos.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD
P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

Cars.	Cars.	
Nimick & Co, b	2	Spang, C & Co, m 1
Lyon, Bailey & D, m	2	Lindsay & McC, m 1
Park Bros & co, b	2	Hallman & H, m 1
Zug & Co, m	2	Bryan & Caughey, m 1
Total	7	Total 5

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Bryan & Caughey, m	7	J W Porter, m	1

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Bloomberger, R & co, o	2	Coleman, R & co, o	1
Graff, Bennett & Co, o	2	McKnight, P & Co, o	1
Total	4	Total	2

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co, metal	2	J Moorhead, m	1
Total	2	Total	1

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Lewis, R, D & co m	4	Graff, B & Co, o	1
Graff, Bennett & Co, m	2		
Total	6	Total	1

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, December 24, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Firm; par to ¼ off buying; ¼ premium selling.

FLOUR—Quiet; holders firmer at $5 90@6 10 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Quiet and firm and 1½@2c higher; sales of No. 1 at 86c; No. 2 at 78@79c, closing with buyers at 79½c. This afternoon the market was firm at 79 @79¾c for No. 2.

CORN—Quiet and firmer and 1@1½c higher; sales at 66@74c for re, ular, and fresh receipts of No. 2 at 66c for regular and fresh of No. 2. This afternoon the market was firm and unchanged.

OATS—Quiet, firmer and 1c higher; 41@42½c for No. 2, closing at 42½c.

RYE—Dull and a shade firmer, closing at 66c for No. 1.

BARLEY—Nominal at 75@77c for No. 2.

HIGHWINES—Firmer and higher at 92@93c.

SUGAR—Unsettled for common to choice Orleans.

PROVISIONS—Fairly active and firmer.

MESS PORK—Firmer at $27 50 cash; $27 75@28 00, seller January; $28 25@28 50, seller February.

LARD—More active at 15½c cash; 15¾c seller January; 16c seller February; 16¼@16½c seller March.

DRESSED HOGS—Firmer at $8 50@8 75 for extra heavy; $8 25@8 50 for light.

WHISKY—Firmer at $1 01 for free.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, December 24.—Flour dull. Wheat—good to prime red $1 30@1 40. Corn—dry white 86c; yellow 90c@95c. Oats 56c. Rye $1 06. Mess pork quiet at $31 50@32 00. Bacon quiet; rib sides 17½; clear sides 18c; shoulders 17½; hams 20@21c. Lard quiet at 18½@19c. Whisky dull at 97@98c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, December 24.—Market dull but firmer. The feeling in most classes of cotton goods and cassimeres of all grades advanced from ¼@½c, and higher colors ½ @ ¾ yard. Printing cloths 96 lower.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

IRONTON, December 24, 1869.

Boats passed down to-day: Fleetwood, at 4 P. M. Passed up: Ohio No. 4, at 2 P. M. The Maggie Hays arrived at 10 P. M. She unloaded 200 tons of ore at Hecla Furnace, and left for Kanawha. River rising; weather clear and cold. H.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Arrived.

Elector	Bonger	Geneva.	
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.	
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.	
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.	

Departed.

Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
St. Charles	Dravo	Cincinnati.

MONONGAHELA—Fourteen feet and falling.

THE marks last evening indicated fourteen feet and falling. The weather was decidedly pleasant for the season. Tonnage in port was was not very plenty. The Mary Savage and Carrie V. Kountz had the wharf to themselves.

THE steamer R. C. Gray, Captain Whitaker, left St. Louis on Wednesday for this port.

THE steamer Lorena, Capt. S. Shannon, left New Orleans for Cincinnati on the 21st.

THE steamer Glendale, Capt. Hare, passed Cincinnati on Wednesday for this place.

THE R. R. Hudson, Capt. Randall, left Cincinnati for this port on Wednesday.

THE steamer Nick Wall, Capt. Thomas Poe, left New Orleans for Pittsburgh on Wednesday.

THE steamers Maggie Hays, Capt. Martin, Glasgow, Capt. Hutchison, Neille Hayes, Capt. Rogers, were to leave Cincinnati for this port on Thursday.

THE fleet packet Belle, Capt. Richey, is announced for Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg at noon. This boat has the best of accommodations and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

THE powerful tugboat Mary Savage, Capt. Hugh Campbell, has been for months in the ice at Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis. Shippers will probably remember this fact if their offers were pleased to see our old friend Frank Whitney in charge of the office. Frank is one of them.

LOUISVILLE, December 19.—The Kate Putnam, Lawrence, and Sam. J. Hale descended the falls, through the new cribs in the canal, and the passage hazardous. The Bridge Company are at work to-day at the "Chute," trying to save the barges sunk for the crib work.

THE Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company are having a good run of business at this time. The morning boat leaves at 8 A. M., and the evening boat at 4 P. M. The boat which left at one of the route is Captain A. S. Carlile, one of the most scientific and gentlemanly officers we have ever known. The Company have been fortunate in their selection.

THE New Orleans *Times* of Sunday says: The steamer Mississippi and Silver Spray left Belmiden to the guards with sugar and molasses for Cincinnati, Louisville and other ports on the Ohio River, and got off last evening.

THERE have been quite large shipments of sugar and molasses during the week, as every packet bound westward took on all they could carry.

THE far-famed side wheel packet St. Charles, Capt. C. A. Dravo, is announced for Cincinnati and way points on this route. She is now one of the best of her class afloat, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Capt. Dravo is an old favorite with passengers and shippers. The first-class R. M. Gallaspy, who will see that passengers have the time of attention. Don't forget the regular packet.

ANOTHER SMALL RUN OF COAL.—The following boats have arrived and left their departure this day and to-morrow:

FOR CINCINNATI.

Towboat.	Barges.	Bushels.
Coal Hill	9	90,000
Coal Valley	9	90,000
Leopard	8	80,000
Wade	8	80,000
Total	34	340,000
Total, 5 towboats	41	475,000

Other boats are endeavoring to get tows to leave on this water.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says the following just came under our notice in one of our best circles: Capt. Jas. Rhodes, ex-Mayor of Pittsburgh, passed through this city on Monday last, *en route* from home to Louisville, to look after his coal interests. Mrs. Rhodes is a Democrat of the old school; fair and square, and, owing to his manly dealings, enjoys the confidence and esteem of Republicans and all well-disposed citizens at large, by his plain, honest, straightforward and impartial course. In short, one of the walks of life. He is one of the founders and indefatigable builders up of the great coaling interest. The name of Blackmore is legion; not only in Pittsburgh, but all along the line of our great waters, from Pittsburgh to the Balize. He lives not only for himself, but for the human family at large.

DEPOSITS BY EXPRESS.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.
P. R. R. Lessee.

R Christy, 15 shs stock ..... Harman & F, 1 car hams
A G Mellvaine & co, 7 bbls whiskey ..... J Wood, son & co, 1 bbl lard
Jones and Laughlins, 1 bbl oil ..... Haines, Jeffrey & co, 1 bbl
stone ..... Mullins & M, 1 box iron ..... R Pflaum, 15 sacks
flour ..... J do (cash) ..... Turner & Miller, 1 bbl whiskey
Lippincott & R 10 bdls handles ..... Watt, I. & co, 47 boxes
glass ..... T. Jeffries, 1 bbl oil ..... Bell & Hamilton, 1 pkg
dry ..... Bostetter & S, 25 do spirits, 25 do whiskey, Hawn &
Co, 50 do do ..... Wilson, McC & co, 1 box cheese, Shipton &
W, 25 do do ..... J M Carson, 15 bales hay ..... Dilworth &
co (empty) ..... Wm Speer, Addy & W, 2 pkgs dry goods
Reed, Bell & Co, 1 bbl whiskey ..... Hussey, Wells & Co, 1
package ..... Adams & Co, 10 boxes tobacco ..... Hilliard &
Bro, 1 bbl butter, Myers & ..... Hamilton & Co, 1 bbl
butter ..... Hamilton, Hill & Co, 1 package ..... Hamilton,
Hill & Co, 1 package ..... Hamilton & Co, 1 package ..... Hamilton
&

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

THE JUDICIARY.

An Adjourned Meeting of the Bar—An Additional Judge for the District Court Recommended—Increase of Salaries Suggested, etc.

An adjourned meeting of the members of the bar was held yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock, in the Common Pleas Court room. Owing to the fact that the Courts adjourned at an earlier hour than usual, in consequence of the death of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, the meeting seemed to have been overlooked, and there was but a limited attendance.

On motion of J. M. Gazzam, Esq., Major A. M. Brown was called to the chair.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

The President stated that the object was to hear the reports of the committees appointed at the last meetings.

Col. Bayne stated that the committee to whom the subject of an additional law judge had been referred, had met and considered the matter. A resolution had been adopted in favor of an additional judge in the District Court, but the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Bruce, was not present to report. In the matter of salary, the part the committee unanimously recommend an increase of one thousand dollars, for all the judges, making the salary $6,000 instead of $5,000 per annum. It was deemed proper to state that two of the Committee, Messrs. Bruce and Geyer, opposed assigning the additional judge to the District Court, while Messrs. Woods, Murray and himself favored that course.

Mr. Moreland moved that the report of the Committee be accepted and adopted, and the Committee discharged.

Mr. Lamble asked whether Col. Bayne reported privately, or finally.

Major Brown understood it to be a final report.

Mr. Gazzam stated that the subject of an additional judge, whether it be in the District Court or the Common Pleas, was a very important matter, and he recommended postponement until there was a fuller meeting. He moved an amendment to Mr. Moreland's motion, that the report be accepted and its consideration postponed until there was a fuller meeting.

Mr. Woodward thought the matter very important. Another judge in the Common Pleas or the District Court was not so material—the great object was to enable the Courts to try more cases. No matter where the Judge was assigned, his appointment should result substantially the same. His appointment would enable attorneys to bring their suits in that court where they would be soonest tried. Was an additional Judge a necessity? This was a question which should be carefully considered. It was hardly justifiable, in his opinion, for so small a number as that present to put forth this opinion as that of the whole bar.

Mr. Gazzam had no doubt that an additional judge was needed, and so the increase of salaries, the bar was unanimously in favor of that.

Mr. Ferguson believed that if they had an additional judge, and some system requiring motions for new trials to be argued before a full bench, many cases which now go up to the Supreme Court might be decided in the courts below.

Mr. Murray remarked that, should an additional judge be appointed, it would not be necessarily a majority of the court to decide upon motions for new trials.

Mr. John H. Kerr thought there should be a full expression of the entire bar on the question. He should be glad to have that expression, especially as he would have something to do with it, as a member of Assembly. He was in favor of retrenchment and reform, but if an additional judge was necessary he would vote for it. If six could expedite the business, he was in favor of that number; but if six would do no more than five, he was opposed to the increase. The first question to be determined was the *necessity* for another judge. If another judge was appointed, he did not think the salaries should be increased. That would be going a little too far. He favored the amendment to accept the report, but not adopt it at this meeting.

Col. Bayne had been incorrectly reported, at the last meeting, as saying that "the Judges, on consultation, had favored an additional judge." He did not so state, as the Judges had not been consulted, on the question, he believed. One judge had favored the proposition. The Colonel was in favor of the amendment to postpone final action until there was a fuller meeting, although he felt no doubt that the bar was almost unanimous in favor of the measure.

Mr. Moreland's first impressions favored an additional judge in the Criminal Court; but, if that is not practicable, then he would have the addition made to the District Court. This distinction between the District and Common Pleas Courts might be abolished, but it kept up, let the increased force be in the District Court. There should be one judge present two or three hours daily, to hear motions at chambers, and thus save a vast amount of annoyance and delay. The business could then be systematized and facilitated. The members of the bar should also endeavor to systematize *their* business, as it could not be disguised that trials were often retarded through the negligence of counsel. There should be an inflexible rule, or order, that when a case was called for trial it should not go over without good and valid reasons. If there was some rule to bring attorneys up to their duty, the summer vacation would find few cases undisposed of.

Mr. Woodward thought it would not be good policy to consolidate the courts. If it was proposed to have a judge sit daily, for motions at chambers, it should be incorporated in the law, and rendered obligatory on him. As to the negligence of attorneys no fixed rule could be well applied to prevent that, and the subject was not properly before the meeting.

Mr. Bruce came in at this juncture, and announced that some of the members of the bar thought there would be no meeting, owing to the death of Mr. Stanton.

Mr. Moreland, who had moved the adoption of the report, stated that he would accept Mr. Gazzam's amendment merely, and would let the subject go over for discussion at a subsequent meeting.

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. Bruce, the consideration of the report was postponed until Monday next, at eleven o'clock.

Mr. Singley, from the committee appointed to consider the propriety of an additional judge or judges for the Supreme Court, reported verbally that two additional judges were, in the opinion of the committee, deemed necessary. It was also recommended that the Supreme Court should give to the Allegheny county cases at least four weeks. The committee were prepared to recommend the appointment of two more Supreme Judges, and an increase of salary to $7,500 per year.

On motion of Colonel Bayne, the report was adopted, and further consideration postponed till next meeting.

Mr. Murray, from the Committee on LAW Association, reported that they were in correspondence with other associations, and would report at next meeting.

On motion adjourned until Monday next, at eleven o'clock.

Meeting of the Petroleum Association—A Form of Contract Adopted.

A meeting of the members of the Petroleum Association was held yesterday afternoon, in their rooms in the Dalzell Building, on Duquesne Way. The object of the meeting was to hear the report of the Committee on weighing refined oil.

In the absence of the President, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. A. Bell was called to the Chair. A. F. Brooks acted as Secretary.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The Committee then submitted a form of contract, to be used hereafter by the trade.

PHILADELPHIA, ——— 1870.

Sold for account of ——— ———

TC ———

——— barrels refined petroleum, made from petroleum of the production of the United States; brand ——; average in net gauge not less than forty nor more than forty-six gallons, and color to be standard white or better; burning test 110 degrees Fahrenheit or upwards; delivered to warehouse in Philadelphia, accessible to shipping, and in prime shipping order, between the ——date and ——date, with dark inclusive, subject to the conditions printed on the back of this contract, at sellers' option, cash paid for on delivery at the rate of ——cents per gallon of six and a half pounds, cash, package included. Should seller wish to deliver before the maturity of this contract, at least ten day's notice shall be given by the seller to the buyer. The following are the conditions of this contract:

CONDITIONS.

1. Presentation of invoice, weigher's return, certificate of inspection of the oil, and an order on the warehouse, constitutes a delivery of this contract.

2. No weigher's return shall be valid, if dated four secular days previous to the time of delivery.

3. Barrels and oil to be weighed by half pounds.

4. Up to 3 per cent. of the 10l delivered may, if desired by buyers, be examined, to test the quality of the oil, if the same has been inspected in Pittsburgh.

5. Any soakage or difference in tare, over one pound per barrel, to be subject to a claim on the entire lot.

6. If, from any accident, the delivery of the brand specified in the within contract is rendered impossible, an equally good brand to be substituted.

7. Shipping order. Barrels must be painted blue, with white heads, well coopered and filled, with one to one and a half gallons out.

8. Cooperage must be inspected by the buyer within three days; should no complaint be made as to the condition of the packages within that time, it shall be an acknowledgment by the buyer that they are in prime shipping order.

9. Should a tax be imposed, the oil may be delivered by the seller in bond.

The form of contract was adopted.

Mr. Brooks moved that a committee be appointed to wait upon refiners, and get their assent to the form of contract. The motion was carried, and Messrs. Brooks, Forsythe and Lyon appointed.

The meeting then adjourned until Monday afternoon at two o'clock, when the crude oil interest will be considered.

Goods for Everybody.

Within a day or two we have laid before our readers a list of the many places in the city, where holiday goods may be purchased, but on account of our columns being crowded we were unable to make anything more than a brief mention of each. It is our purpose therefore, now, to inform our readers that all the establishments in the city, none contain a larger or more complete assortment of goods suitable for holiday presents than that of Mr. John W. Pittock, fifth avenue, opposite the postoffice. Mr. Pittock has goods for everybody, his stock embracing all the latest books, papers and magazines, juvenile books, albums, fancy work boxes, toilet articles, flags, Chinese lanterns, and in fact everything and anything that may be asked for. Mr. Pittock's establishment was thronged last evening, and everybody making purchases at his store went away satisfied. By all means, kind reader, call on Mr. Pittock to-day and examine his superb stock.

Railroad Accident—Man Killed.

John Barrett, aged fifty-two years, residing in the Twelfth ward, died at four o'clock A. M., yesterday, of injuries received the night previous on the Pennsylvania Railroad. It was the usual custom of the deceased to ride on trains from the main passenger Depot to the outer depot, and there jump off, and go to his home. Thursday evening he boarded the mail train, which leaves about seven o'clock, but in jumping from it, at the outer depot, he slipped and fell and the train struck him. One of his ankles was broken, and he received other severe injuries by concussion of the brain. He was carried to his home, where he died at the time stated yesterday. Coroner Clark empannelled a jury, but owing to the absence of the witnesses, the inquest was postponed until Monday. The deceased had only one arm, having lost the other in the army, and leave a widow and several children.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Cathrine Hamilton was charged before Alderman Donaldson yesterday for keeping a disorderly bawdy house in the Fourth ward. The accused was arrested, and in default of bail was committed to jail to await a hearing.

"NEGLECT; a sermon for the closing year," will be the subject for discussion in the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, to-morrow evening, by the pastor, Rev. A. Clark.

THE WHISKY INTEREST.

Meeting of the Distillers—Resolutions Adopted.

At a meeting of the rye whisky distillers of Western Pennsylvania, held in this city on Thursday, a committee appointed on resolutions submitted the following:

We, the undersigned Committee appointed to draft resolutions, beg leave to report the following: That the rye Whisky Distillers of Western Pennsylvania are laboring under difficulties, and are likely to suffer losses in our business resulting from new regulations of Commissioner Delano in shortening our fermenting periods, etc., and from past legislation crippling our trade, we offer the following resolutions to the Government, that from our practical experience as distillers of rye whisky, we dissent from Commissioner Delano's view in shortening the fermenting period to forty-eight hours, as our experience has fully demonstrated that the fermenting period is often regulated by the condition of the atmosphere, and other circumstances beyond the control of the distiller, and that the 6th section of the revenue law, enacted July 20th, 1868, is better and more just given the distiller the right to set his own fermenting period.

2d. That by our system it will frequently happen that the fermentation will not be complete at the period of forty-eight hours set by the late ruling of Commissioner Delano, thereby rendering the distiller unable to comply with section 10 of the revenue law, requiring every tub to be emptied at the end of the fermenting period, hence the tub will have to be refilled before the twenty-four hours expired, or dissuade the distiller to make the estimated amount of his established capacity, thereby throwing him unavoidably liable to deficiency tax.

3d. That the number of dry inches allowed the distiller for pure proof rye whisky by the present survey is not sufficient. That there should be given at least the one-fifth of the inside depth of the fermenter to guarantee safety from loss by the mash running over, caused by the violent during fermentation, which is a loss to the distiller.

4th. That Congress be memorialized at the present session to change so much of the present revenue laws as relates to the special tax on grain to the special tax of four dollars per barrel, claiming that it has a tendency to encourage the practice of distilling as being oppressive to different distillers laboring under different circumstances, as all distillers are not able to produce the same results;

5th. That the law requiring distillers by capacity either in the grain mashed or the liquor, to be produced from any one bushel of grain, when the amount of grain is not practical, but unequal and unjust, as it is well established fact that no two distilleries are able to produce the same results from any given quantity of grain, some distilleries making from thirteen to sixteen quarts, others are barely getting twelve quarts, and in the language of the late Judge Drummond, of Chicago, in giving his opinion in the case of the United States against John F. Furlong, for deficiency, "it is beyond human control to produce any specified amount of whisky to a bushel of grain, it varying sometimes even within the distiller's own control;

6th. That the payment of monthly taxes is oppressive to the distillers, and that the interests of themselves as well as the Government would be subserved by a simple direct tax on the amount of gallons produced by the distillery, including the salary of storekeeper to be paid when the whisky is taken out of distillers' bonded warehouse, thereby relieving the distiller of much inconvenience, and benefitting the Government by diminishing the expenses of collecting.

7th. That the use of the Tice Meter for the purpose of registering the true and correct amount of spirits produced from the still is a failure, and we believe it to be beyond the ingenuity of man to discover any means to be adopted by the Government that can not be registered on, as the expansion and contraction of the spirits, owing to the different temperature as they flow from the worm.

8th. That the interests of the manufacturers of rye whisky will be enhanced, as well as that of the Government, by allowing their spirits to remain in bond for the period of two years or more from date of manufacture, and the present law for so small a number as that present to put forth this opinion as that of the whole bar.

Mr. Gazzam had no doubt that an additional judge was needed, and so the increase of salaries, the bar was unanimously in favor of that.

Mr. Ferguson believed that if they had an additional judge, and some system requiring motions for new trials to be argued before a full bench, many cases which now go up to the Supreme Court might be decided in the courts below.

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Within a day or two we have laid before our readers a list of the many places in the city, where holiday goods may be purchased, but on account of our columns being crowded we were unable to make anything more than a brief mention of each. It is our purpose therefore, now, to inform our readers that all the establishments in the city, none contain a larger or more complete assortment of goods suitable for holiday presents than that of Mr. John W. Pittock, fifth avenue, opposite the postoffice. Mr. Pittock has goods for everybody, his stock embracing all the latest books, papers and magazines, juvenile books, albums, fancy work boxes, toilet articles, flags, Chinese lanterns, and in fact everything and anything that may be asked for. Mr. Pittock's establishment was thronged last evening, and everybody making purchases at his store went away satisfied. By all means, kind reader, call on Mr. Pittock to-day and examine his superb stock.

Railroad Accident—Man Killed.

John Barrett, aged fifty-two years, residing in the Twelfth ward, died at four o'clock A. M., yesterday, of injuries received the night previous on the Pennsylvania Railroad. It was the usual custom of the deceased to ride on trains from the main passenger Depot to the outer depot, and there jump off, and go to his home. Thursday evening he boarded the mail train, which leaves about seven o'clock, but in jumping from it, at the outer depot, he slipped and fell and the train struck him. One of his ankles was broken, and he received other severe injuries by concussion of the brain. He was carried to his house, where he died at the time stated yesterday. Coroner Clark empannelled a jury, but owing to the absence of the witnesses, the inquest was postponed until Monday. The deceased had only one arm, having lost the other in the army, and leave a widow and several children.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Cathrine Hamilton was charged before Alderman Donaldson yesterday for keeping a disorderly bawdy house in the Fourth ward. The accused was arrested, and in default of bail was committed to jail to await a hearing.

"NEGLECT; a sermon for the closing year," will be the subject for discussion in the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, to-morrow evening, by the pastor, Rev. A. Clark.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Who Has Them and Where to Get Them.

Books, Jewelry, Clothing. Fruits.

Books.

It was remarked by a stranger the other day that nowhere else had he observed stronger evidences of an intention to preserve the spirit which marked the holidays in the olden time, than in Pittsburgh. Elsewhere the condition of financial affairs exercises a materiable influence in the expenditures. Here our shops are thronged with visitors, principally purchasers.

KAY & Co., 65 Wood street, (Lafayette building), have a splendid collection of holiday books, all late publications, selected with unusual care, and consisting chiefly of the most elegant issues of the American and English press. A glance over their counters takes in beautifully illustrated and highly illuminated presentation volumes, fine editions of standard prose and poetical writers, and an unlimited stock of juveniles. The English juvenilies displayed by this house, in particular, are specially noteworthy. The list of devotional works, pulpit, family and pocket Bibles is very large, while it would be difficult to mention any article in the case of fancy goods, such as writing desks, tourists' cases, portfolios, pocket books, games, &c., &c., that is not comprised in the collection at 65 Wood street.

Jewelry.

J. B. MCFADDEN & Co., 95 Market street is ablaze with a brilliant display of diamonds, silverware, jewelry and fancy goods. The Aladdin scarcely revealed more gorgeous designs, exquisitely executed, or better calculated for all tastes than is to be found on the niches, and in the cases of McFadden's. Clocks and bronzes are beautiful, the French clocks quaint, rich and withal accurate specimens of the parian ware, a never failing source of pleasure to all beholders, while in the matter of jewel stands, vases, watches, and fancy goods generally, this old and reliable house has made ample provision for the season.

HORNER, No. 129 Smithfield street, near the Postoffice, makes a fine display of gift books. Upon a single table, lying beside each other, we find the most exquisite creations of Hood, Longfellow, Poe, Browning, Burns, Byron, Schiller, Shakespeare, Goethe, Whittier, Mackworth, Praed, Scott and Dickens, illustrated by such artists as Dore, Delaroche, Hennessy, Gainsborough, Landseer, Parsons and Leech. Speaking of Leech, the inimitable, HORNER has a rare collection of comic works, books calculated to keep a group in a roar beside in a roar. At this season of the year these ludicrous illustrations are peculiarly appropriate. HORNER'S list of juveniles embraces all the recent publications. In the matter of penny novels, he makes a very fine display of general goods.

As we have already intimated, Santa Claus dropped his pack at M. Federal street, Allegheny, in the beginning of the week, and the contents are the delight of all who call that way. M'FADDEN'S exhibition of diamonds, solitaires, and clusters; watches and clocks; every description of jewelry; fancy goods, statuettes, paintings and fancy goods is one very creditable to Allegheny.

Fruits.

GEO W. MCCLURE, 346 Liberty street, has under-taken a large contract, namely, the task of supplying everything in the way of oysters, French candy, garden figs, fine Dehesa, double crown black basket, London layered and seedless raisins, currants, citrons, new dried fruits, mince meats, wine snaps, Scotch cakes, cranberries, Austrian prunes, Salem pickles, fancy food, jelly pickles, sauces, oils, &c., &c. His pine apple cheese is a rarity.

Clothing.

GRAY & LOGAN, 47 Sixth, and 89 Fifth avenue, have an enormous stock of seasonable goods, embracing everything in the entire range of men and boys' clothing. Plain and fancy suits and overcoats, made in latest styles, of the best material, will be found in this establishment. The stock will be found to contain everything in the clothing line that can be called for.

Public School Exhibition.

The pupils of Room No. 12, of the Forbes District, gave an exhibition on Thursday at the Ann Street School House. The exercises were conducted by Misses Wallace and Garvin, two experienced teachers, while Prof. Slack and Miss McCreary led the singing. The performance consisted of recitations and dialogues, including a number of comic pieces, all of which were rendered in fine style. After the exercises had been concluded, Mr. L. H. Eaton, Principal, presented, by the first class with a handsome portfolio, and Miss Garvin and Miss Slack each with an elegant set of vases, by the second and third class respectively. Revs. J. Herr and John S. Sands being present, were called upon and made brief speeches, and were followed by several others. A vote of thanks was then tendered the teachers for their untiring zeal.

Miss E. W. Lompre, teacher of room No. 2, was also surprised by her scholars on Thursday, presenting her with three handsome wax figures enclosed in glass, and the boys an elegant work box and several toilet articles. Other teachers in the school were similarly complimented.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before Recorder Hunter, on Friday, December 24, 1869:

S. B. Cooley, Sheriff to W. W. Shafer, August 4, 1869; 1 acre and 68 perches in Upper St. Clair township.....$447

James Kendale to Wm. Crehan, November 24, 1869; three-fourths of an acre in Nobletown.....$500

Frazier Bros. to Christian Steffen, December 6, 1869; 25½ by 130 feet on Franklin street, Allegheny.....$1,000

Matthew Wells to Robert McAyeal, July 1, 1867; 25½ acres in Collier township.....$1,000

Wm. E. Richards to Sarah Lewis, December 20, 1869; 44 by 105 feet, on Carson street, Pittsburgh.....$1,000

Benj. Bakewell, Jr., and others, to James K. Moorhead, March 16, 1864; 12 by 80 front street, near Ross, Pittsburgh.....$1,100

Elizabeth F. Denney, to James K. Moorhead, in trust, March 15, 1864; 31 by 120 feet on Second avenue, at corner of Grant street, Pittsburgh.....$8,000

John Lehrum to Christian Geiger, April 21, 1866; lots No. 37, 38 and 72, in Shaler's plan, Charliers township.....$500

Larceny of $900.

Michael and Bridget Adams, against whom an information for larceny by bailee was made by Richard Adams on Thursday before Alderman McMasters, which was reported in yesterday's issue, had a hearing yesterday morning. Richard, as our readers will recollect, boarded for some time in the house of defendants in Monongahela borough, but, a difficulty arising between them, he decided to board elsewhere. He began at once to make preparations for leaving, but the defendants, as he alleged, would not permit him to take away the cooking stove or his trunk which contained eleven hundred and sixty dollars. The parties had a hearing yesterday, when they were held to bail for their appearance at Court. The case did not end here, for, immediately after the hearing, Michael Adams made information against Richard Adams for the larceny of nine hundred dollars. Michael alleged that Richard had stolen the money, which was concealed in the bed, and that he put it in his trunk, and for this reason he refused to return him his trunk. Another hearing was had, and Richard was also required to enter bail and answer the charge at Court.

The Market Stalls.

The Market Committee has adopted a resolution increasing the rental of the butchers' stalls fifty per cent. all round, except such as are at the present unoccupied. The resolution provides that five year leases, at the advanced rates, shall be gratuitously issued in legal writing to the butchers, and that on the payment of a bonus of three hundred dollars, the lessee can secure his stall for ten years from April 1, 1870, at fifty per cent. more than what he now pays. Subsequently action was taken, which makes the same advance on the stalls of the fish dealers with like provision regarding leases. The gardeners' stands and the stalls in the upper story of the Market House were left untouched, the Committee thinking the rents in those quarters were sufficiently heavy.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Birchard McMusy, Esq., Windham, Ohio.....	3
Davis, Wolt & Co., New York.....	3
Lacey, Maggie M., Monawk Valley, Ohio.....	3
Paulding, H. J., Washington, D. C.....	3
Posey, Gorton & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.....	3
Stewart, Mrs. H. D., Rochester, Ohio.....	3
Scott, Mrs. Z., Homewood, Pa.....	1

THOSE great gymnasts, the "Hanlon Brothers," it is reported, will visit our city on the first week in January. If their performances in this city create anything like the enthusiasm which was caused by their "New Great Act" at the Tammany, New York, the largest hall in the city will be too small to contain the crowd which will press to see the performance, especially if they are accompanied as we hear it rumored by the great American humorist, Ali. Burnett.

The following extract is from the New York *Evening Telegram*, of November 22d:

"The famous Hanlon Brothers, and the great 'Little Ben,' whose name is on the tan bark, Theater has been of the most unequivocal kind, close their engagement next Saturday evening. The furore these eminent acrobats have created during the three weeks of their performance in this city has been unprecedented in the annals of acrobatic history. But these eminent artists deserve all the encouragement they receive and more too. They stand excellor in their art to any that have no equal in this or any other country. Whoever misses to behold the startling 'great act' of Bob Jones a night to be witnessed but once in a lifetime."

"LITTLE EVA'S SUNSHINE REVERSE."—Those who have looked upon the picture, now on exhibition at Barker & Haseltine's, pronounce it one of the most exquisite productions given to the public. The picture will be accepted as the realization of an idea which Miss Carter had appealed to thousands of hearts who have never heard of "Little Nell," "Christian Charity" and "The Family Scene in Pompeii," attract unusual attention at 18 Fifth avenue.

BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS.—The latest and finest Chromos published, are to be found at Boyd, Murray & Fawcett's, 110 Wood street. The "Lake of the Four Cantons," "Family Scene in Pompeii," "Village Blacksmith," "Lady Washington's Reception," a magnificent engraving containing fifty portraits of Washington's contemporaries, and other elegant pictures attract unusual attention to 110 Wood street. WS

CHANGE OF LOCATION.—To secure a more convenient and comfortable place of worship, the Plymouth Congregational Church has rented Excelsior Hall, corner of Lacock and Federal streets, Allegheny, for the coming year. The hall will be warmed and lighted and made so cheerful as to be attractive to all who may there choose to worship God.

MASONIC ELECTION.—At the annual election of Mellon Lodge No. 267, A. Y. M., held Tuesday night, the following officers were chosen: W. M., W. F. Lang; S. W., W. B. Story; J. W., H. M. Butler; Secretary, G. C. Shiffler; Treasurer, James Herman.

ANOTHER ALARM of fire sounded from Box 46, corner of Thirteenth and Pike streets, at nine o'clock yesterday morning, caused by a slight fire in the roof of a house on Mulberry alley, owned by Mr. Shaffer. No damage was done.

HEARING ON MONDAY.—The hearing in the case of Sarah Coon charged with larceny on oath of George W. Keppert, has been postponed until Monday.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The Postoffice will be open to-day between the hours of eight and nine o'clock A. M.

Public Amusements.

Amusement seekers will have no difficulty to-day in selecting the proper place to attend for a few hours. The managers of the various places of amusement have provided for the customary attractive performances of the holidays.

OPERA HOUSE.—At the matinee this afternoon, Miss Emma Maddern will appear in "Satin in Paris" and in "Jenny Lind"—two very entertaining plays. In the evening "The French Spy" and "Horse-Shoe Robinson" will be the plays, and Miss Maddern will conclude her engagement.

On Monday Edwin Adams will personate his great character of "Enoch Arden."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Manager Grau will give a grand operatic matinee this afternoon, when the delightful opera of "Martha" will be performed, with an excellent cast. This will be a good opportunity for residents of the suburbs to hear a beautiful opera well performed. In the evening, the German Opera Company will conclude their season with the performance of "Der Freischutz," which will be presented with new scenery and costumes. The great incantation scene will also be given, and the most enjoyable opera of the season is promised. As there will doubtless be a rush this evening, seats should be secured at Kleber's, 122 Wood street, during the day.

THEATER.—Manager Williams announces three grand performances at the Theater to-day, the first at 10 o'clock in the morning; the second at 2½ P. M., and the third, as usual, in the evening. There will be an entire change of performance at each entertainment, and the acts will be novel and amusing.

VARIETY.—Manager Beanner will give a Christmas matinee this afternoon, when a burlesque on "Mazeppa," entitled "The Wild Boy of Nottingham," will be performed, in addition to the usual variety of delightful performances. There will be a splendid bill in the evening.

MUSEUM.—The "Man Fish," the bearded lady, the glass blower, and all the interesting and instructive attractions at the Museum, will furnish material enough to please thousands to-day, and all who can should call upon Major Barnard.

MASONIC HALL.—Sargent, the Magician, will give a matinee this afternoon, when he will give a present to every child in attendance. He will give his last entertainment in the evening, when one hundred presents will be distributed among the audience.

CONCERT HALL.—Signor Rubini, the famous European conjuror, will give a matinee at Excelsior Hall, Allegheny, this afternoon, when every child present will receive a gift. He also gives a gift entertainment in the evening at the same place.

The Illumination Last Night.

At six o'clock last evening, the cross surmounting the southern spire of St. Paul's Cathedral, and the star on the northern spire, were lighted in honor of the great Christian holiday of Christmas, and presented a very beautiful and attractive appearance. The illumination was continued until eight o'clock in the evening. Darkness at the time of the illumination, many eyes gazed at it, and the effect was felt to be one of all the more beautiful sights. The star, which is three and a half feet in diameter, and composed of gas jets, was supplied by the well known bell and brass founders, Messrs. Sherritts & Loughrey, No. 68 Water street, and 80 First avenue.

SHOT AT A BALL.—A young man named Peter Driscoll was shot in the jaw on Fifth avenue yesterday morning at two o'clock, but by whom he refused to make known. His friends took him to the office of Dr. Hamilton, who dressed his wound, and Driscoll went to his home in the Tenth ward. Yesterday it was stated that the wound had been inflicted by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of a young man named Bardollar, a friend of Driscoll's. The matter was satisfactorily explained to the police authorities, and are informed, and no information will be made.

CONNELSVILLE RAILROAD.—An extra accommodation train on the Connelsville Railroad will leave the depot at one o'clock P. M. to-day, arriving at Braddocks at 1:42. Returning leaves Braddocks at 2 o'clock P. M., arriving in the city at 2:45. The express train will not stop at all stations between Braddock and Pittsburgh.

DISCHARGED.—James O'Hare and Augustus Eckert, who were charged before Mayor Wilson inflicting the injuries on John Blenfang which caused his death, had a hearing yesterday afternoon, and were discharged for want of sufficient evidence to hold them for trial.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The members of the Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association are notified to meet on Monday evening, at the rooms of the Association, on Fourth avenue, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

ROBBED.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad depot at Ireland Station was robbed on Wednesday night of all the money and moveable articles it contained. No clue to the thieves.

Dr. Keyser.

If energy and hard work will accomplish anything for a man—and who doubts it—our friend Dr. Keyser is entitled to succeed beyond the common run of humanity. Since his present establishment on Liberty street, he seems to have infused new life and vigor. With a zeal and fondness for his profession rarely if ever excelled, he is almost constantly at his post, and working with the eagerness and avidity of youth. His devotion to medicine has induced him to eschew from his store everything else but *medicine*, believing that in that alone is found success in life given to one's genius and usefulness. The purest medicines of every class will be found in his store, and there is no chronic ailment that Dr. Keyser has not qualified himself to treat. At one time somewhat of a politician, he has abandoned it forever, with a full determination of giving exclusive attention to the science of medicine, to which he seems to have natural adaptation, and in which we wish him every reasonable success.

Gourand's Soap.

At Keyser's, 107 Liberty street.

Lubin's Extracts.

You can get them at Keyser's, 107 Liberty street, lower than anywhere in the city.

For the Complexion.

The best and cheapest complexion articles in the city, at Keyser's, 107 Liberty street.

Hair Oils.

If you want to buy pomatum and hair oils at half price, call at Keyser's, 107 Liberty st.

For Asthma.

Relieves in ten minutes, at Keyser's, 107 Liberty street.

Patent Medicines

For sale lower than elsewhere, at Keyser's, 107 Liberty street.

Show Cases for Sale,

Suitable for druggists or milliners, for sale cheap, at Dr. Keyser's, 107 Liberty street.

ABOUT Keeler's Scales, see first page.

Sewing Machines

Rented by the week, month or year, at the office and sales rooms of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co., 127 Wood street.

Coughs and Colds are Often Overlooked.

A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the lungs or some chronic throat disease. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy, giving almost invariably sure and immediate relief.

The Best Lock Stitch Sewing Machine

In the market for family sewing or manufacturing purposes, is the Grover & Baker. Office and Salesrooms, 127 Wood street.

Cod Liver Oil.

The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take no other. Ask for "Hazard and Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. s

Queensware.

Dealers in this article need not complain of not being able to procure a good article of queensware or Bristolware at a reasonable price, as Messrs. S. M. Kier & Co., of this city, are manufacturing goods in this line of a quality equal to any imported. Orders brought to this city. Their warehouse at No. 363 Liberty street, is well stocked with goods of their manufacture, to which the attention of retail dealers is directed.

Carriages for Balls and Parties

Only for dollars, at J. & W. J. Burns's, 149 Grant street.

The Only Sewing Machine Company

That manufacture both the Elastic and Lock Stitch Machine is the Grover & Baker S. M. Co., 127 Wood street.

The Largest and Best Selected Stock

Of sewing machines, silk, spool cotton, oil and sewing machine findings kept in the city, at the office of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, 127 Wood street.

Fowler & Wells Christmas Week

With closed their Phrenological office in Pittsburgh. Examination in Lafayette Hall day and evening, Christmas included. 1t

Undefined Ailments.